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SECOND EDITION.

HOPE FOR THE REDS.

A Writ of Error Granted in the Case of Fielden and Schwab.

IMPORTANT QUESTION RAISED

Had the Prisoners a Right to Be Present in the Supreme Court?

JUDGE SHOPE SIGNS THE WRIT.

Fielden and Schwab Have Hopes of Being Free Again.

WHAT THE CHIEF JUSTICE HAS TO SAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6. — [Special.]—Chief Justice Shope has granted a writ of error in the case of Fielden and Schwab, the imprisoned Anarchists, in order that the question of the right of the condemned men to be personally present in court when the decision of the State Supreme Court was rendered may be determined.

"I think I ought to be the happiest man in the world," said Moses Salomon, the Chicago attorney, a few moments before taking his train for home. "I have worked hard, but think I am safe in saying I have just achieved one of the greatest legal triumphs of the age."

These remarks had reference to a small packet of papers which has just left this city addressed to the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, the contents of which will serve to again rivet the attention of the entire world upon the penitentiary at Joliet, wherein are confined three men applauded by their followers as martyrs to the cause of anarchy —two of them serving life sentences, and the other a fifteen-year term for participation in the haymarket riot at Chicago the night of May 4, 1886. It will also serve to startle the legal world nearly as much as did the bomb the little band of policemen on that memorable night when thrown in their midst with such terrible effect.

Probably never in the history of the State was such pressure brought to bear on a Governor to induce him to temper with mercy the punishment inflicted by the courts upon a criminal as was brought to bear upon Gov. Oglesby when the condemned Anarchists appealed to him to save them from death. For days he was subjected to a strain which, with most men, it would have been impossible to withstand. After due deliberation and consultation with his administrative advisers he concluded to commute the death penalty in the case of two of the condemned men, Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, to imprisonment for life.

This action seemed to meet with general approval, and yet there were some who condemned the action for the reason that it would be only a matter of time until political or other influence would be used in their behalf, and they would be finally allowed to escape the penalty of their crime.

Friends of Neebe have for some time past been working to secure a pardon for him at the hand of Gov. Fifer, and, while it has been asserted that it was only a matter of time until the prisoner would be liberated, no action has yet been taken in his case, nor is any likely to be in view of the turn affairs have taken.

WORKING FOR FIELDEN AND SCHWAB.

No petition for pardon has been presented to the Executive in behalf of Fielden and Schwab since their confinement in the penitentiary. Their friends have been working for their release in a different manner, and so quietly that the force of their actions has not made an impression upon the public mind.

Moses Salomon of Chicago was one of the attorneys who assisted in the defense of these men. While hope died within the breasts of his associates when Spies and his companions were swung into eternity at the rope's end, Salomon has never despaired of devising some means of gaining for Fielden and Schwab their liberty, and he has been at work for nearly two years to do this.

At the March term, 1888, of the State Supreme Court Salomon moved the court to amend the record of the judgment entered in the case of Spies et al. vs. The People by striking out the recital therein contained: "On this day came again the parties," etc., and to so change and alter the record that it should appear on the face thereof that at the time the judgment in that case was rendered none of the plaintiffs in error were in fact present. This proposed amendment of the record was to make it appear that the prisoners had been deprived of an important constitutional right—that of being present when the court rendered final judgment affirming the judgment of the Criminal Court of Cook County—contending that without their presence such judgment could not be pronounced, and supported this position by reference to that portion of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution which declares:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

This motion was overruled in September, 1888, upon the ground that the amendment would be in derogation of the judgment, and that as the motion was not made until a term of court subsequent to the term when the judgment was rendered the court had lost jurisdiction, that the right to be present in the Appellate Court did not exist, and that the amendment, if made, would be inconsequential and would not affect the rights of the parties.

In March, 1889, motion was made for leave to amend the original motion, which was supported by affidavits that the prisoners were not present when final judgment was entered. This motion was overruled and rehearing denied. Leave was then asked to tender a bill of exceptions embodying the several motions, affidavits, and rulings of the court thereon, which was also denied.

Failing to secure the desired relief in the State Supreme Court Fielden presents a petition for a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States to the State Supreme Court upon the ground that a Federal question is involved, as the prisoners have been denied a constitutional right. The question of amending the record had previously been brought to the attention of the Federal court, which held that it had no jurisdiction over the matter, the record showing, as it now stands, that the prisoners were present in court, and that the record must first be amended in the State court and then it would be time enough for that court to consider whether a Federal question was involved or not. The State court refusing to allow the amendment the matter will now go before the Federal court to be passed upon.

FIELDEN'S PETITION.

Fielden's petition is as follows:

And now comes Samuel Fielden, by M. Salomon, his attorney, and complains that in the record and proceedings, and also in the rendition of the final judgment, in a suit wherein your petitioner, Samuel Fielden, impleaded with August Spies, Michael Schwab, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Louis Lingg, and Oscar Neebe, was plaintiff in error and the people of the State of Illinois were defendants in error in the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois for the Northern Grand Division, being the highest court of the State of Illinois in which a decision could be had in said suit and in which the final judgment was rendered against him the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889, where your petitioner specially set up and claimed certain rights, privileges, and immunities under and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States—to-wit: Under and by virtue of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and the proceedings therein and the decision thereof was adverse to and in denial of and against the right, privilege, immunity, and claim so especially set up and claimed by your petitioner, in the determination of which there is manifest error to the great damage, wrong, and injury of your petitioner as will fully appear from an inspection of said record in said Supreme Court of the State of Illinois remaining. Wherefore your petitioner, Samuel Fielden, prays for the allowance of a writ of error herein and for such other process as is provided by law to the end that the error aforesaid done the petitioner in and by the proceedings, judgment, and order of the said Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in said cause may be corrected by the Supreme Court of the United States. SAMUEL FIELDEN,
by M. Salomon, his attorney.

The grantinr of the writ is a duty devolving upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and he does so, not because he is convinced the rulings of the State Court are incorrect, but because he is not prepared to say a Federal question is not involved, and because he desires to relieve the State Court of the odium of standing in the way of allowing justice to be done.

A FAR-REACHING QUESTION.

This question has never before been raised in the annals of the country, and hence the action of the United States Supreme Court will be eager awaited. Should it decide that the right exists to prisoners to be present in the State Supreme Court when final judgment is passed, then not only Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe get a new trial, but Spies, Parsons, Fischer, and Engel illegally suffered the death penalty, and every inmate of the prisons of the State whose case has received an affirmative judgment in the State Court without the prisoner being present in person has been illegally imprisoned.

While lawyers conversant with the case in all its details do not fear or anticipate any such determination of the case as this, yet the fact that there is a possibility of just such a termination remains and must not be lost sight of, and it may be said the condemned Anarchists at Joliet can still entertain some hope of again breathing the air of freedom.

The legal points involved are best stated in the order given to Mr. Salomon by Chief Justice Shope granting the writ of error, which is as follows:

Samuel Fielden presents to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois a petition praying the allowance of a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois to reverse a judgment entered by the latter court in the case of Fielden et al. vs. The People, May 16, 1889. Accompanying such petition is a transcript of the record and proceedings made and entered in the State Supreme Court, of which the following is a brief abstract;

At the March term, 1888, of the State Supreme Court, petitioner and others moved the court to amend the record of a judgment entered therein Sept. 14, being one of the days of the September term, 1887, in the case of Spies et al. vs. The People, pending an error to the Criminal Court of Cook County, by striking out the recital in the record that "On this day came again the parties, etc.," and to so change and alter the record as that it should appear on the face thereof that at the time the judgment in that case was rendered the plaintiffs in error, nor any nor either of them, were in fact present in that court. The consideration of this motion was continued to the September term, 1888, of the court, when it was overruled. At the March term, 1889, the parties moved for leave to amend their original motion, and supported the same by certain affidavits showing that the plaintiffs in error in the case of Spies et al. vs. The People were not, nor were any or either of them, personally present when the final judgment in that case was entered. This motion was also overruled; and thereafter, at the same term of court, a rehearing of such motion was prayed for and denied. Leave was then asked to tender a bill of exceptions embodying the several motions, affidavits, and rulings of the court thereon, which was also denied; and the opinion of the court, by Schofield, J., was filed and the judgment of the court entered May 16, 1889. (Fielden et al. vs. The People, 128 Ill., 595.)

It was stated in that opinion that the purpose of the proposed amendment of the record, as was learned from the argument of counsel, was to make it appear by the record that the plaintiffs in error in the case of Spies et al. vs. The People had been deprived of an important constitutional right—that of being present when the court rendered final judgment affirming the judgment of the Criminal Court of Cook County, contending that without their presence such judgment could not be pronounced. And the decision of the court was placed upon two grounds: First, that, as insisted by plaintiffs in error, if the amendment was made and the right to be present existed, the amendment would be in derogation of the judgment; and that as the motion was not made until a term of court subsequent to the term when the judgment was rendered the court had lost jurisdiction; and, second, that the right to be present in the Appellate Court did not exist, and therefore the amendment, if, made, would be inconsequential, and would not affect the rights of the parties to the judgment.

The record presented with this petition relates solely to the proceedings and judgment of the State Supreme Court had and entered subsequent to the original judgment, and the granting of the writ here prayed for can only bring up for review in the Federal Court, should its jurisdiction be sustained, the single question of the right of the petitioner to have the record of the original judgment amended at the time his application therefor was made.

The authority of the Chief Justice of the State Court to allow a writ of error, as here asked, is given by section 999 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, where it is provided that when the writ "is issued by the Supreme Court to a State Court the citation shall be signed by the Chief Justice, or Judge, or Chancellor of such Court rendering the judgment or passing the decree complained of"; and the cases in which the writ may be so allowed, and the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States exercised, are defined in section 709 of the same statutes. They are:

"A final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity; or where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is claimed under the Constitution, or any treaty or statute of, or commission held or authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or immunity specially set up or claimed by either party under such Constitution, treaty, statute, commission, or authority, may be reëxamined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court upon a writ of error."

When, therefore, the Chief Justice is moved to act, by the presentation of a record and proper petition, he is called upon to determine, in the first instance, by inspection of the record presented, whether in the rendition of the judgment complained of there was involved any denial or abridgement of any title, right, privilege, or immunity secured to the petitioner by the Constitution and laws of the United States. That is to say, that some one of the questions mentioned in the act before referred to was raised and presented to the State court; and that the decision of the court, in terms or by implication, necessarily operated as a denial of the right or immunity claimed by the petitioner. (Jenkins vs. Lowenthal, 110 U. S. 222; Bonapart vs. App. Court, 104 U. S. 592.)

THE QUESTION INVOLVED.

The question presented to the Chief Justice in such case is not whether the judgment complained of was correct—that is the question to be considered by the Federal Court if its appellate

[Continued on second page.]

BAD FOR THE SAINTS.

Liberals Quite Sure to Win the Election Contest.

FEATURES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Thousands Parade Through the Muddy Streets Day and Night.

MORMON AGENTS ADMIT DEFEAT.

Detective Bonfield Sheds Tears of Sympathy for the "Persecuted" Sect.

"CARPET-BAGGERS" GLORY IN THE NAME.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Detective Bonfield says the Mormons are a persecuted lot. He has been here more or less for the last three months and he is well satisfied that the Mormons have a hard row to hoe. THE TRIBUNE correspondent went over to Mr. Bonfield's headquarters this morning and found the Captain and Jesse Barton at home. The Chicagoans have an office in a room connected with the apartments used by the People's party in the building occupied by the *Herald*. One of the Mormons' organs, the *Zion Temple*, is only a block away, and the tithing-house is within easy reach. It's no easy matter to see Mr. Bonfield unless Mr. Bonfield wants to meet the caller. One has to go into the people's headquarters and send in a card to Mr. Bonfield. Then the doors to a side room are opened and the Captain is visible. THE TRIBUNE correspondent and John Bonfield and Jesse Barton discussed the situation in all its bearings this morning. The day was chilly and gloomy anyway, and the bent of the conversation was in keeping with the surroundings. There wasn't much in the room. A table, three chairs, two pairs of rubber boots, temporarily unoccupied, a big pile of a certain newspaper printed in Chicago containing matter friendly in its tone to the Mormons, a few cigar-stumps, and three men. The Captain sat at the head of the table and when THE TRIBUNE correspondent entered he was reading reports of some of his operations. Jesse Barton had just received a big batch of letters from Chicago and was looking them over. When these gentlemen had finished the perusal of the missives they folded the same and put them away in their pockets. Then they lowered their feet from the table to the floor, and the exercises began.

SORRY FOR THE SAINTS.

Mr. Bonfield in Salt Lake and Mr. Bonfield in Chicago are not the same men. No one who ever knew John Bonfield in the East could believe this was the same man by some called "John the Clubber." At home it could not be the determined Capt. Bonfield who never knew what it was to forgive an injury or overlook a criminal offense. He is as mellow as a peach out here, and THE TRIBUNE man doubted his senses as he heard John Bonfield say he really believed the Mormons were being persecuted. "Everything is against them," said the Captain. "The juries, the courts, the authorities, judicial decisions, and everything. They know it, too. They are well aware that they have a strong public sentiment to contend with from the enactment of the Poland law down to the present. Everything is inimical to the Mormons. Take the election as an example. They have everything against them. The Utah Commission, the registration, the judges of election, the United States Marshal and all his officers are banded together to defeat the Mormons. The registration is the most outrageous thing I ever knew. The registrars actually went out on the Denver road and put names on the lists of men who were working in the gravel pits."

The supply of wind in Mr. Bonfield's tank was exhausted by this time, but he took in a fresh load and continued: "There are hundreds and hundreds of illegal registrations made this time. I have collected evidence that shows them in the most conclusive manner. What good does it do? Why, none at all. The registration goes on just the same, and none of these challenges receive attention. I tell you the whole business is a land-grabbing scheme. It's engineered by the land-grabbers, so it is. The Mormons have been greatly persecuted latterly and they won't strike back. Why not? Why, because they have everything to contend with. They have always had a hard time of it ever since they left Nauvoo. I feel sorry for them, so I do."

TEARS IN HIS EYES.

Mr. Bonfield was quite sad, his voice was full of feeling and sympathetic and at times its tones quite husky. In the inner corner of his left eye up against his nose there gathered a big tear. It increased in size until it got as big as a white alley marble, when it suddenly burst from its moorings and started down Mr. Bonfield's nose. He quickly caught it near the home base on the tip of his nose and mopped it up. The tear was coming with the velocity of a bullet fired from a rifle. If Mr. Bonfield had not cauctured the water-spout it would have knocked a big hole in the floor. Mr. Bonfield heaved a sigh that would have collapsed a bellows, and, putting on his hat and coat, said he believed he would go and keep an appointment, and he went.

This is the greatest country on earth, this Utah country. Think of Capt. Bonfield expressing sorrow for the Mormons! One can never tell what one will do when one gets west of the Missouri River. Jesse Barton remained in the room and spoke of the situation in its legal status. He wasn't as sad and sorrowful as Mr. Bonfield. A lawyer could not be expected to break down and express condolence and all that sort of thing like a policeman, you know. The club of the average roundsman is always tempered with mercy, but there is no such thing in Blackstone's Commentary. Jesse Barton said the most he cared about the affair was the unwarranted abuse he had received in certain newspapers. Mr. Barton's position is within the bounds of professional etiquette, although some of the local brethren seem to think he was attempting an unque advantage when he tried to get desk room in the office of Judge Powers, the Chairman of the Liberal Campaign Committee. John and Jesse will make considerable money out of their connections with the Mormons, and Mr. Barton may conclude to make Salt Lake his permanent home. Mr. Bonfield will probably return to Chicago. These gentlemen do not hesitate to say the Liberals will carry the election. They admit as much, and all of their work would indicate a determination on the part of the Mormons to make a contest of some sort or other either here or in Washington.

GENTILES GREATLY INCENSED.

The Salt Lake Gentiles are highly incensed over the importation of detectives. It's the first dose they ever had of it, and ever since the day Joe O'Brien squealed the whole Gentile population has been howling against Bonfield and his men. This morning a big placard was hung up in the office of the Walker House giving a dispatch from W. A. Pinkerton relative to a man named Ray, who is here some place in Bonfield's employ. Mr. Pinkerton gives Ray a roasting and tells some ugly things about him, too. Joe O'Brien is walking around the streets apparently the most unconcerned man in Salt Lake. He does not seem to care a rap for the Mormons or Capt. Bonfield either, and pushes through the little knots of Mormons that gather on some of the street corners with all the coolness imaginable.

A CARPET-BAG PARADE.

The Mormons for some years rather contemptuously referred to the members of the Liberal party as "carpet-baggers." The Gentiles accepted the sobriquet, and this afternoon 2,700 men, voters in Salt Lake City, paraded the streets, and every one of them either carried a carpet-bag or wore a carpet-bag badge. All the second-hand stores and junk shops in Salt Lake have been rummaged for grips. Even the "old hoss" in the hotels, railroad depots, and express offices have been compelled to yield up their dead. There was every known variety of carpet-bag in the line today of canvas, leather, brown paper, and good old-fashioned carpet-bags. Those old long stagers, tall enough to receive a lady's dress, were enough to make a "negro singer" crazy. They were ornamented with roses and lilies and belonged to the vintage of 1837. The entire Gentile store-keeping population shut up shop and joined the procession this afternoon. Every Jew is a Gentile, and there are no exceptions to this rule. As the parade moved by the Walker House an old fellow, a forty-niner, shouted: "Ve Gentiles vill give de Mormons de debbil dis time." There were many prominent men with the line, notably United States Marshal Parsons, United States District Attorney Varian, Maj. Erb of the Walker House, the Walker brothers, millionaires; R. C. Chalmers, principal owner of the Ontario mine; J. E. Dooley, representing Wells-Fargo; George M. Scott, the Liberal candidate for Mayor; Nick Trewek and J. C. Conkling, mining capitalists; and Jacob L. Moritz, the millionaire brewer. The Alta Marching Club, composed of bankers and their employés, was commanded by ex-United States Marshal Shaughnessy, who, by the way, lost over $30,000 on the result of the Presidential election of 1884. The members of this club wore their best clothes, but neglected to follow the example set by the members of the other clubs and protect themselves against the mud with gum-boots. Shaughnessy formed his line, and, leaving the sidewalk, marched his men right through the muddy streets.

This Salt Lake clay is something to be remembered and dreaded. It is the color of that peculiar variety of molasses candy usually sold at little stands on street corners and the consistency of mucilage. Two thousand seven hundred registered Liberal voters waded through, all knee-deep, and, marching by the Tabernacle, waved their flags and shook their grips in the faces of all Mormondom and yelled for the Liberal party.

EFFECTS OF MORMON RULE.

It requires a good deal of fortitude to take the big road of the town and wade through this almost fathomless sea of yellow mud. The Mormons instead of using the money derived from local taxation in erecting public buildings and legitimate improvements, such as street-cleaning, have used it in ways best known to themselves. The city-hall was built over twenty years ago, and with this exception there has been nothing in the way of local improvements. Even the public schools were, until two years ago, held in what are called public meeting-houses. The Mormons have had this city and all there is in it by the neck, and they have exacted every dollar they could from its citizens. The Liberal party proposes to improve the town. The mud that fills the streets is a powerful argument against Mormon rule.

There is no sewer in operation in Salt Lake, although a few miles have been constructed in the last three months by Mormon dependents, many of whom were brought here for purposes of colonization and illegal voting at the election of Monday next. The growth of the city has been retarded by the local Government. It should compare favorably with Helena, Tacoma, and Denver. It is older than any of them, having been settled in 1847, and has natural advantages that place it among the first cities of the world. These are the brief outlines of the issues at stake. The future of Salt Lake is to be virtually decided Monday next.

THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME.

Some years ago the Mormons erected a theater here. Brigham Young said when it was first thrown open to the public that no Gentile should ever profane it with his presence. One of the apostles who made the prayer at its dedication called upon the Lord to strike dead any Gentile that attempted to enter the house. The business of the Salt Lake Theater was conducted on singular principles. The Mormons had no money, but got into the theater by barter and trade. A fixed value was made on turnips, carrots, cabbages, and other garden truck. These vegetables were taken to the theater and paid in for admission. Then they went to the tithing house, where Mormons took them, and settled with the theater people in money. Presently the Gentiles came along and they had money. The Mormons rather reluctantly admitted them to the house, but they had to flock by themselves in the pit. Last night the Liberal party held a mass-meeting in Brigham Young's opera-house, the first time a Gentile political gathering has met within its walls. The principal speaker was John M. Young, son of Brigham Young's brother, and the Liberal candidate for the Marshalship of Salt Lake. The chagrin of the Mormons is not to be wondered at. A Gentile meeting in Brigham Young's opera-house and one of Brigham's nephews a candidate for Marshal on the Gentile ticket! It is enough to make Brigham Young rise from the dead.

JESSE HEARS FROM HOME.

The *Deseret Evening News* (Mormon) in its issue this afternoon prints a letter from E. J. Harkness of Chicago which speaks for itself and is as follows:

LAW OFFICE OF JENKINS & HARKNESS, No. 89 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1890.—Mr. J. B. Barton, Walker House, Salt Lake City, Utah—My Dear Jesse: Mr. C. S. Darrow, Assistant Corporation Counsel, called upon me a few days since to inquire if I could assist him in giving additional help in the Law Department of this city. Mr. Hutchinson has been sick for some time and will probably not be fit for duty for two or three months to come, and the burden of the work falls on Mr. Darrow. I immediately spoke of you and Mr. Darrow expressed great anxiety that I should ascertain if you cannot come and take a position in the department. He is positive that the position will be permanent, and the city authorities are now in condition to appreciate the necessity of competent assistance in the Law Department. I sent a messenger to your house, and the next morning was informed by Mr. Thomas that you were in Salt Lake City, with a possibility of remaining there for some time. I informed Mr. Darrow of this, and he then requested me to write you. Now, I have no suggestion to make with respect to this matter, except that I have little doubt but that if you should conclude to come and take the position it will be permanent, at least so far as the administration is concerned, and that the pay will probably be satisfactory. The work of the department is behind and important questions are continually being presented to the department and it is really in a pitiable plight. Will you let me know whether you could under any circumstances come at once, and if you can I will put you in immediate communication with the powers that be. Hoping that you are well and happy, I am faithfully yours, E. J. HARKNESS.

Mr. Barton received the letter this morning and it is doubtless published here to refute the charges made in some local papers that he has little or no standing at the bar at home. Tonight 900 Gentile houses in Salt Lake are illuminated for the Liberal party and the Mormons are parading the streets.

Dakota's Charity Ball Postponed.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The charity ball first announced for tonight has been postponed until Tuesday evening, Feb. 11. This was done to permit of the sale of tickets throughout the Northwest, and to give time for more perfect arrangements. It will be a notable event.

IT GOES TO THE REAR.

The West Side Rapid Transit Ordinance Loses Ground.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS SUCCEED.

Monday's Work in the Council Undone Last Evening.

THE FIRST SECTION RECONSIDERED

Various Amendments Added, but the Whole Not Passed.

SCHEMES HOSTILE TO THE PROJECT.

An unusually large lobby and a packed gallery frequently interrupted the proceedings of the Council last evening with manifestations of approval or disapproval of the votes and speeches of various Aldermen. The lobbyists were unusually active. They crowded in among the Aldermen to suggest amendments to the West Side Rapid Transit "L" ordinance, which was the subject under consideration. They pleaded with Aldermen to change their votes. In some instances they threatened.

Ald. McGillen, who was in the chair, tried to preserve order, but did not succeed. He failed to enforce the rule against lobbyists, though Ald. Horner called his attention to it. The Aldermen themselves buttonholed one another and did some bulldozing into the bargain.

The first thing done was to undo all that had been done at the meeting Monday. Ald. Madden moved to reconsider the vote by which the first section of the ordinance was adopted. Ald. Dixon raised a point of order against the motion, but the Chair promptly ruled in favor of Madden's motion, which was adopted—36 to 26.

HORNER'S AMENDMENT TO PURCHASE.

Ald. Horner then renewed his motion of Monday in favor of compelling the company to purchase its right of way from the river to Ogden avenue. He said Randolph street should not be incumbered. Lake street was incumbered, Washington street was a boulevard. The company proposed to purchase its right of way as far as Halsted street, and then proposed to turn off into Randolph street at the point where it begins to narrow. Harris and Madden supported Horner's motion.

Ald. Dixon said the motion was made in order to kill the ordinance. He warned the Aldermen that their constituents would hold them responsible for the delay in the matter of rapid transit. They were forgetful of their pledges.

Ald. O'Neill said the Aldermen who supported the amendment were obstructionists and misrepresentatives of their people. He moved to table the amendment. The vote on this was a test of the real strength of the "L" road support. It stood:

Yeas—A. Dixon, Vierling, Summerfield, Gorton, L. B. Dixon, Hepburn, Wallner, McEnerny, Pond, Kent, Campbell, Mills, Landon, Lyke, Ryan, Ernst, Chapman, Keck, Haynes, Conway, Kelly, Lucas, Noble, McKnight, Kerr, Kinney, Gorman, Cussey, O'Neill—30.

Nays—Whelan, Madden, Hickey, Burke, O'Brien, Love, Murphy, Dvorak, Burker, Bidwill, Weinhardt, Jackson, Bowler, Kowalski, Horn, Young, Horner, Harris, Powers, McCann, Long, T. D. Burke, Muethoefer, O'Brien, McCormick, Tiedemann, Dunham, McGillen, Gahan, Noonan, Pauley, Jockisch—32.

THE QUESTION OF BRIDGES.

The amendment was then debated. Dixon, O'Neill, Summerfield, Mills, Pond, and Lyke spoke against it, and with such effect that Dvorak, Bidwill, Long, Pauley, and Bowler changed around and voted against the amendment which they had refused to table. It was rejected—36 to 26. The gallery applauded.

Ald. Kent then renewed his amendment compelling the company to construct a double roadway bridge at Randolph street as compensation for the franchise.

Ald. O'Neill denounced the amendment as piratical and obstructive. One of the lobbyists gave Kent an amendment to his amendment. He presented it when O'Neill sat down. It proposed that the company have three years in which to construct the bridge, and that if the "L" road should at any time secure a right of way over the bridge the structure should be made a double-decker, the upper deck to be used by the "L" road. There was a long dispute about the admission of the amendment. The chair ruled to admit it. A motion was made to table it. This failed. Then it was adopted—36 to 26—and the original amendment thus amended was adopted—40 to 23—after a dozen speeches had been made for and against it.

TO KEEP OFF PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

Ald. Mills then moved to strike out the provision that the lower deck of the proposed bridge between Washington and Randolph streets should be open for public traffic. Several amendments to the motion were moved. The Council got into a wrangle about the amendments. Finally all the amendments were voted down, the previous question operating, and Mills' amendment was adopted.

It was then about half past 10 o'clock. Ald. Dixon of the First Ward moved to adopt the first section as amended. Ald. Whelan moved to adjourn. The suburban Aldermen wanted to go home. The respectable Aldermen were disgusted. The Chairman put the motion to adjourn and declared it carried without asking for a roll-call.

It was the most disorderly meeting of the Council this year, and that is saying much. The "L" road people seemed to have a majority of the Aldermen with them, but the majority was not an earnest or hearty one. The opponents of the ordinance were well led by Harris, Horner, and Whelan, while the supporters were badly handled. Ald. Mills seemed to be in charge, but he lost control of himself and his followers, and made speeches that were entirely too long. Dixon and O'Neill made the same mistake.

FORCED A DELAY.

The result of the evening's work was to undo what was done last Monday evening. The ordinance now loses its place as a special order and will hardly be reached for a month to come.

The Aldermen opposed to the ordinance had a caucus in the afternoon at one of the hotels near the City-Hall. It was determined to put McGillen in the chair and to reconsider the action of Monday. Then loading down amendments were drafted and it was determined to debate each one so as to tire out the supporters of the ordinance. It was also decided that final action on the ordinance should be put off until after the spring election, or until such time as other parties had obtained control of the "interests" in the ordinance.

In this connection it may be stated that there are other parties—men of large means—who are trying hard to get control of those interests, and they are ready to pay well for them. These men say that if they be allowed to manage matters they will put the ordinance through in a month, and guarantee to construct the road in two years. Some of those parties are interested in the Gas Trust, it is said, and they know some of the Aldermen quite well. Their policy will be to prevent action by the Council on the ordinance until they can "come in," as they say, "on the ground floor." Then they will help the ordinance through, and won't scruple at the means.

It was remarked as significant that Culleton, who supported the ordinance Monday, was absent last evening.

CALLED THE ALDERMAN HARD NAMES.

Mayor Patterson of Creston, Ia., Lets His Anger Get the Better of Him.

CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The City Council closed its work of investigating Mayor Patterson's accounts today, and requested his Honor to turn over the sum of $691 to the City Treasurer. The morning session was occupied mostly in listening to the Mayor's defense. He claimed the duplicate licenses were issued by an oversight, and that other matters of equal importance had slipped his memory.

In reading aloud a part of a city ordinance to the committee the Mayor was interrupted by Ald. Vickers, who accused his Honor of omitting a portion, in order to deceive. "You are a contemptible —— old whelp," exclaimed his Honor, whereupon Ald. Vickers made a rush for the Mayor. A newspaper reporter and a policeman were fortunately in the way, and stopped the enraged Alderman.

"That's what he is! Let him come on!" added the Mayor as he struck a warlike attitude and glared at his opponent. After order was enforced the Cashier and the books of the Iowa State Savings Bank were sent for. The Mayor offered his own books in evidence, but the committee insisted on those of the bank, and they showed a balance of $405 to the Mayor's credit, $400 of which was shown to have been deposited yesterday.

A resolution was then offered by Ald. Wilson demanding that the Mayor turn over to the Treasurer the amount found by investigation to be due the city. The resolution carried, but as the Mayor had left the Council chamber at the close of his defense his reply is still awaited.

WILL WAGE WAR ON SEALING PIRATES.

Behring Sea to Be Policed by American Revenue Cutters This Summer.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A letter has been received by a gentleman in this city interested in the sealing industry from an official in Washington. He is in a position to state facts in connection with the matter referred to. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—My Dear Sir: I see now and then notices in San Francisco and other coast papers relative to the fitting out of small fishing vessels for Behring Sea. Now I happen to know that unusually strong preparation is being made by the authorities here to police Behring Sea this summer. Capt. Shepherd is now here in active supervision of this work. He is the man who commanded the Rush and who seized nearly a score of British schooners up there last season. Now, it stands to reason that this action would not be so energetic so early in the year if some understanding had not been arrived at with the British Minister. It would be a great pity if a number of your people were to venture unwittingly to Behring Sea next summer and be captured. I think you should advise these parties to make no venture to Behring Sea until they are authorized by the Canadian Government. I am, as you probably well know, much opposed to such a system of sealing on the ground of its sure ruin to the valuable fur seal preserves of Alaska.

The Victoria sealers will not go in with any reckless ideas of resistance, but if the prize crews are as moderate in size as last year they will be safely landed in Victoria instead of Sitka.

WALTON LAVISHED MONEY ON WOMEN.

His Shortage of $50,000 in a Measure Accounted For.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It is now thought the shortage of Walton, the absconding money clerk of the Pacific Express company, will reach the sum of $50,000. It is now known that Walton, notwithstanding the good character which he bore, was on familiar terms with two notorious women, upon whom he lavished large sums of money. It is known he went North and detectives are in pursuit, but as he had thirty hours' start of the officers there is little hope of his being apprehended.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Information obtained from the clerk of the Pacific Hotel elicits the fact that Walton was at the hotel Monday night. He left under rather peculiar circumstances. He did not settle the bill at the desk, but gave the money to the cabman who drove him from the hotel, supposedly to the station, and told him to hand it to the clerk. To the clerk he said he was going to St. Louis.

MICHAEL LEYDEN WILL GET NO PARDON.

Gov. Fifer Refuses the Chicago Boodler's Application for Executive Clemency.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today refused to extend a pardon to Michael Leyden, one of the Cook County "boodlers," who was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in June, 1887, for conspiracy to defraud the county. Leyden's time will be out next week, but his friends have been working for his release, and were convinced that clemency would be extended him at least a few days before his sentence expired. State's-Attorney Grinnell made a statement, which was concurred in by Judge Jamieson, that as his co-defendant, McClaughry, had been pardoned, it would be no abuse of power to restore Leyden's citizenship. Executive action was also recommended by Chris Mamer, Congressman W. E. Mason, and others, but Leyden will have to serve out his full time.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO ALLEGHENY CITY.

The Free Library Presented by the Millionaire to Be Opened Next Week.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Andrew Carnegie, who is in the city arranging for the opening next week of the $250,000 free library presented by him to Allegheny, is holding daily consultations with a committee of Councils looking to the erection of a similar institution in Pittsburg. It is understood that there will be a magnificent central structure with library, music hall, and academy of sciences, and three smaller circulating libraries in the East End, Lawrenceville, and South Side sections of the city. The gift will approximate between $750,000 and $1,000,000. President Harrison will participate in the opening exercises in Allegheny next Thursday and there are applications for 40,000 tickets thus far.

FANZ ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON.

His Testimony Wanted Regarding the Hanging of Secretary Proctor in Effigy.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Government Inspector Hanna of the Secret Service has been in the city several days to locate Henry Fanz, the tinner from here who tore down the effigy of Secretary Proctor at Aberdeen, Miss., a few days after Jeff Davis' funeral. Last night Hanna was notified by his superior officers that Fanz was in Lexington, Tenn., and is probably on his way to Washington, where his testimony will be taken before Congress. Fanz has been hiding ever since the affair, for fear he would be taken to Aberdeen as a witness. He was threatened with death if he was brought back.

Protesting Against McKinley's Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today action was taken protesting against the McKinley Tariff bill unless modified. A communication was received from the Chinese merchants of San Francisco expressing pleasure at the resolution recently adopted by the chamber for the resumption of the negotiations with the Chinese Government, which were broken off when the Exclusion act was passed in 1888.

CUT RATES ON CORN.

Nebraska Transportation Companies Agree to Reduction.

TEN PER CENT OFF OLD RATES.

How the Settlement Is Regarded by the Interested Parties.

ATTY.-GEN. LEESE IS DISGUSTED.

The Railroads Feared They Might Overload the Market.

REDUCTIONS IN IOWA RATES WILL FOLLOW

After a two-days' conference between the railroad managers of the roads interested in Nebraska traffic and the Nebraska State Board of Transportation, in which a reduction in the through rates on corn was strenuously urged by the Commissioners on behalf of the farmers of the State, the railroad companies agreed to grant the request. The concession made by the railroads was not all the Nebraska Commissioners asked, but they agreed to a compromise. The Nebraska representatives wanted a general reduction of five cents per 100 pounds, but compromised by accepting a reduction of 10 per cent from the present rates, the minimum rate being fixed at 20 cents per 100 pounds and the maximum rate at 25 cents. Heretofore the minimum was 20 cents (from Omaha) and the maximum 30 cents. By this action the corn rate is reduced two to five cents per 100 pounds from Nebraska points, except Omaha and Missouri River points, where the rate remains at 20 cents as heretofore. Lincoln will have a 20-cent rate, same as Omaha, instead of 22 cents as heretofore. From Western Nebraska points the reduction amounts to five cents per 100 pounds. The reason the railroads refused to make a corresponding reduction from Omaha and other Missouri River points is that it would have compelled them to reduce the rates from Western Iowa points where the rate is the same, or nearly so, as from Omaha and Missouri River points. To make a reduction from that section of the country (the principal corn belt), the railro

with corn so that the price will fall and thereby verify their predictions that the farmer will get no benefit. If the rate in Nebraska alone had been reduced the market would have maintained its present prices. Dressed beef from Kansas City to Chicago is but 12½ cents per hundred, while from Omaha it is 85 cents. The market on dressed beef has not come down that any one has noticed. Now, if Nebraska and Iowa could ship dressed beef to Chicago at 12½ cents per hundred there is hardly any question but what the price in Chicago would fall. This goes to show that one State can get a reduction in a commodity and the price in the market be maintained."

When asked why he did not go to Chicago with the others of the State Board of Transportation and labor with the general managers of Nebraska lines for a reduction in the through rates on corn Attorney-General Leese replied: "I did not go to Chicago with the other members of the State Board of Transportation because I do not propose to lower the dignity of the great State of Nebraska by begging for our rights. The sword is in our own hands, and unless some immediate relief is given to the farmers of this State I propose to use it with a strong arm. It is humiliating to see the State Board of Transportation running after the railroad managers when they should have the managers running after them if there is any running to be done, as the board has the power to bring them to time without leaving their offices. But if these gentlemen think otherwise, all right. I feel sure that the railroads will refuse them their request. If they do the handwriting is on the wall. The railroads must take the responsibility. For my part I want this reduction for the benefit of the State. I do not care how it comes or who gets credit for it so long as it comes. The State needs it: the farmers and producers are suffering because of it, and it must come. The roads can and must give us some relief or submit to a general revision of Nebraska rates to a level with those in force in Iowa. In fact, I am in favor of doing that anyway, and shall labor to that end."

MR. BURROWS THINKS THE CUT IS TOO SMALL.

J. Burrows, ex-President of the National Farmers' Alliance and editor of the *Farmers' Alliance* newspaper of this city, said: "Ten per cent reduction? That is about 2 cents a hundred. Do you know what that will amount to? That rate will be divided between the point of shipment and point of receipt. The outside relief that could be received here would be about one-half a cent a bushel. I figure that there are about 150,000,000 bushels of corn raised in this State this year. I don't know how much might be shipped out—probably about 25,000,000 bushels. What would that amount to in the way of relief to the farmers of the State? How much of a debt will that sum pay the interest on? It would only pay about one-fortieth of the interest on our farm mortgage debt. As near as I can ascertain by my correspondence and contact with the people Gov. Thayer's action in appealing to the railroad managers instead of the State Board of Transportation to take legal action is not sustained by the people of this State. Then there are many other rates that are just as exorbitant as the corn rate, and these gentlemen having made no proposition to reduce them. This board virtually accepts officially this action as a reasonable rate, and of course, the roads will come up when it is proposed to make a lower rate by law and claim that by official action this rate is a reasonable one, and that will prejudice any attempt that is made to secure a lower rate. The freight rates between railroad stations in Nebraska and the export cities on the seaboard are subject to regulation or revision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It should have been 10 or 15 cents per 100. The rate from Chicago to New York, 1,000 miles, is 20 cents per hundred. The rate from Lincoln to Chicago, 541 miles, is 22 cents and 28 cents on stock. Who does not know that the Western roads did not cost one-third as much as the Eastern and that they can carry at a proportionately cheaper rate? And yet east of Chicago they charge two cents per 100 less for 1,000 miles than between Chicago and Lincoln—541 miles. Now, my proposition is that the State board shall fix a local rate, not on corn alone but on all grain and stock, and then appeal to the Inter-State Commission for justice on a through rate. We are now paying two cents per 100 more for hauling corn to Chicago—541 miles—than from Chicago to New York—1,000 miles. The roads by their combinations are continuous lines to the seaboard. The discrimination is palpable and outrageous. On both points this matter comes squarely under the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and it has full power in the premises which the courts would sustain. The law never granted in explicit terms the power to fix rates to our State board, but it exercised that power and the courts sustained it. I claim that it would have been dignified and proper and probably effective for the Governor to set this machinery in motion. I further claim that the course pursued by the Governor has been undignified and contemptible and will have no result of any value. I think that if such a compromise as is said to have been made, which practically amounts to but a half-cent a bushel, is officially indorsed by the State Board of Transportation, the next session of the Legislature will see the law creating the board repealed. I consider it unfortunate that under our Constitution a board cannot be elected by the people, and I think a movement should be made right away for a constitutional convention."

CLAIMS THE ROADS SHOULD HAVE DONE BETTER.

Gov. Thayer: "I do not want to criticise the action of the members of the Board of Transportation in compromising on a 10 per cent reduction, for, of course, they did the best they could, but it will afford little relief to our State and I know will not satisfy the people. I asked for at least five cents reduction, and this was little enough, and the roads should have granted it. Ten per cent is not enough. At best it can be but a cent a bushel, and what is that to the farmers? It is not worth the effort we have expended. The ordinary farmer will have more than 1,000 bushels to sell, and he will hardly realize that he has had any benefit. I say again that the roads should have done better by our people."

Lincoln (Neb.) *Call:* The signs of the times indicate that the minds of the people of Nebraska and of the country at large are turning with one accord to the transportation question as the one living political issue. Nebraska, as a border agricultural State, just passing from that stage when the need of agricultural immigration overshadows all else to that which the marketing of her produce is paramount to the extension of railroads or the settling of her lands, offers a field for experiment which is attracting the attention of the whole country. Illinois and Iowa have passed this point. The railroads in those States have had their rates steadily reduced until they are from one-half to one-fifth what they are in Nebraska. Until within a short time the railroads in Nebraska have had everything they demanded. The result is what might have been expected. Farmers are compelled to pay such exorbitant rates that they sell corn for less than the cost of production. They are becoming poorer instead of accumulating a competency, and recognizing the fact that their case is hopeless in so far as redress is concerned, a murmur against railroad extortion is swelling into an uproar that will make every railroad manager and political manipulator tremble before the November election comes.

The question is the absorbing political issue in this State. The whole country recognizes it. The press of New York and Chicago devote columns to the situation. The railroad robbery which sends millions of bushels of corn into the farmer's stove while the people of Dakota are starving for food is seen and recognized of all men.

And the people of Nebraska see more. They see the shameless debauchery of the primaries by railroad tools. They see the rape of the highest tribunal of the State by a convention packed with cheap hirelings carried to the convention hall on passes and bullied and bought by the dozen in back-rooms. They see the conspiracy between the railroad managers and a subsidized press by which the public is misled and deceived from one year's end to the other on all questions affecting the transportation question. They see railroad attorneys flooding corporation sheets with columns of apologies for extortions under such nom de plumes as "only a Farmer," and "Alliance," and prostituting boards of trade and similar bodies to protesting against any movement for the relief of the producer. In short, there are those who know that the railroad offices of Nebraska are centers from which extend to every precinct in Nebraska a well-organized and powerful conspiracy against the prosperity of the people of the State.

The issue is already joined. The efforts of the Board of Transportation and the Governor of the State to secure a reduction in rates is a tardy yielding to an overwhelming sentiment. Every candidate who depends upon the votes of farmers and laboring men will have to define his position in the coming campaign. It will be an off year for political jugglers. The campaign of 1890 in Nebraska will be the sternest calling to account that ever befell false leaders at the hands of the indignant people of a State.

A Mining Company in Trouble.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. —[Special.]—The United States Court today began hearing argument on the proceedings of the Mexican Ore company against the Mexican Guadaloupe Mining company. The action is to secure punishment of defendants for contempt in disobeying the order that the output be sold to plaintiffs and to compel compliance with an existing contract. The property involved is worth $500,000.

HOPES OF AN AGREEMENT.

IOWA LEGISLATORS STILL FIGURING ON A COMPROMISE.

Belief That a Permanent Organization Will Be Effected Early Next Week and That Gov. Boies Will Be Inaugurated Thursday—Fleming Assumes Office as Governor of West Virginia—A Tariff Reformer Mentioned as Judge Kelley's Successor—Other Political News.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The conference committee of both parties in the House are figuring on a compromise statement to be referred to the two caucuses. The Republican committee is waiting for the Democratic committee to make a proposition, and it is understood that they will present one tomorrow. There was no afternoon session of the House today, and an adjournment was taken until 2:30 p. m. tomorrow, Mr. Holbrook stating that the delay was asked for the purpose of giving the conference committees more time. A Democratic caucus has been called for 10 a. m. tomorrow, at which time it is believed that the Democratic conference committee will have a proposition ready for the approval or rejection of their caucus.

It is believed tonight that there is little question that the Republicans will get the permanent Speaker, but there is a possibility of a disagreement upon the question of a reapportionment. The Democrats consider this one of the most important committees and want to control it. It is understood that the bill which the Democrats have been working upon for the reapportionment of the Representative districts fixed the basis at 18,500 inhabitants. This would give some of the more populous counties three Representatives each, which would naturally be quite a help to the Democrats. The Republicans will oppose any scheme which would bring about such an apportionment. They are, however, willing to concede to the Democrats an equal membership upon the Committee upon Judiciary, while they will claim that as the Senate prohibition has a majority in the House the Republicans should control the Committee on Suppression of Intemperance. The other committees will probably be divided nearly equally between the two parties, with a possible slight advantage given to the Democrats. The Democrats will probably get the chief clerk and a majority of the minor offices in the House. If the plan as thus outlined is carried out it seems probable that the permanent organization will be effected the first of next week and the inauguration of Gov. Boies can then take place about next Thursday. This is the opinion of both Democrats and Republicans tonight, and Gov. Larrabee gave it as his opinion this afternoon that the deadlock would be broken next Saturday.

In the Senate today a number of petitions were presented, among others one from the Improved Stock Breeders' Association asking that trusts be investigated, and that stricter laws against adulteration of food be enacted.

A number of important bills were placed on file in the Senate. Senator Reininger introduced an anti-trust bill that forbids any combination to prevent full and free competition in purchase or sale of school books, fence wire, grain binding twine, goods, ware, merchandise, or other commodities, and provides for a fine of not more that $5,000 for violation of the law.

By Senator Engle, a bill forbidding any person selling or giving any cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco in any form to any person under 20 years of age except on order of parent or guardian.

By Senator Schmidt, a bill fixing rates of passenger fare at two cents per mile on class A roads, three cents on class B roads, and three and a half cents on class C roads. Children under 12 years of age half fare.

FAVOR FREE RAW MATERIAL.

Philadelphia Business-Men Propose a Tariff-Reformer to Succeed Judge Kelley.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—There is an unexpected movement on the part of Republican business-men who favor the admission of free raw material to oppose the election of Senator John E. Reyburn as the successor of the late Judge Kelley in Congress from the Fourth District. It is generally believed that the Democratic Convention which meets tomorrow night will place in nomination William W. Ayres, President of the Tariff Reform Club, as the party's candidate, as that gentleman has been requested by letter signed by many Republicans to make the run. The letter among other things says:

We, the undersigned manufacturers, merchants, and business-men, have always in the past affiliated with the Republican party, and at the last Presidential election voted for President Harrison. We now believe it would be to the interests of Philadelphia to have raw materials put on the free list, so our manufacturers could secure their supplies to better advantage, our workingmen have more work, and the public generally cheaper goods.

The death of the late William D. Kelley leaves a vacancy in the Fourth Congressional District, which is to be filled at the election Feb. 18. The peculiar conditions surrounding this election offer the citizens of this district an opportunity to vote on this question aside from party prejudices. We request you to accept the nomination to fill the unexpired term. Your past efforts in favor of free raw materials, together with the fact that you have large mercantile and manufacturing interests in our city, would enable us with you as a candidate to put the issue clearly before the voters of the district distinctive from party politics.

The letter is signed by many well-known business-men, including such as William Brice & Co., Campbell & Atkinson, Joseph R. Dickinson, Edward C. Napheys, J. F. Lockwood & Co., E. H. Rough & Co., C. C. Adams, E. S. Bartol & Co., and others.

LIVELY TIMES IN MONTANA.

A Runaway Democratic Senator Arrested—Bluster by Bourbon Representatives.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—When the Senate met this morning the eight Republicans only were present. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out to arrest the absentees and returned and reported that none could be found; that four had gone East yesterday and the balance West. A resolution was then passed requiring the presence of the Democratic Senators in the Senate Chamber on or before Feb. 8 at 10 a. m. Another resolution was adopted imposing the following fines for absence without leave. For the first day's absence, $50; second, $100; third, $200; fourth, $400; fifth, $800; sixth, $1,000. Then another resolution was passed authorizing the President of the Senate to issue duplicate warrants for the arrest of the absent members to Sheriffs or other police officers in several counties of Montana, the Chief authorities, in the opinion of Lieut.-Gov. Rickards, being necessary to execute the will of the Senate as expressed in the first quoted resolution.

Following out these instructions Lieut.-Gov. Rickards sent telegrams to all Sheriffs in the State, with the result that Senator Beckler of Dawson County was arrested at Glendive this afternoon. He wired to Helena for a lawyer and an attorney left for that point tonight. It is understood that a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for by Beckler, who is the only man arrested so far. This action of the Republican Senators has aroused the Democratic Representatives and they say that even if Senator Beckler is brought to Helena under arrest they will prevent his being taken against his will into the Senate Chamber, even if it requires force of arms.

PROHIBITION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Bill Amended in the Senate So as to Make It Less Stringent.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Consideration of the Temperance bill was resumed in each branch of the Legislature today. The Senate finished on the bill, making only one important change before putting it to final passage. The change consists in striking out Sec. 26, which prohibits liquor being kept in private dwellings or other places for the exclusive use of occupants or owners. This was considered the most radical feature of the bill and a strong fight was made, the vote by which it was defeated being almost a tie.

The Senate set the date upon which the law should become operative for May 1, while the House set the date for April 1, which will necessitate a conference committee between the two bodies. Meanwhile no restriction can be put on the sale of liquor in the State except such as the General Government provides through license. The House also agreed to strike out Sec. 36 in accordance with the action of the Senate as above stated. The House resumes consideration of the bill tomorrow.

The bill as it now stands is much milder in form than originally, and opponents of the measure consider they have won a signal victory, though the law will be stricter than any that now stands on the statute books of any other State.

IN DEFENSE OF HIS RACE.

Representative Bowles (Colored) Defends the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In the House today Mr. Bowles of Adams County, one of the six colored members of the House, presented the minority report of the Committee on Federal Relations on Gen. West's memorial for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. The minority report is adverse to the memorial.

Mr. Bowles said that the Southern States returned to the Union upon terms dictated by the Nation, the main condition being the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. The right of negro suffrage was approved by the highest intelligence of the country. The blacks are not mainly or directly responsible for the condition of affairs in the Southern States, for the whites have held the reins of government for sixteen years. If negro suffrage has failed in theory or practice the whites have nothing to fear from negro domination. The right of suffrage once granted must stand, as the Nation cannot stultify itself by reversing the results of the war. Moreover, to cancel such rights would impair the influence of the Republic and subject it to the contempt and odium of the world. Apprehensions of negro supremacy are idle and do serious injury and injustice to the kindly relations between the races of the South. It is not the ballot-box or political aspirations but public schools which teach the negro to depend more upon himself and less upon his brothers. If the exercise of this manly right has hardened and turned away the negro's white friends from protecting the blacks from wrong the result is deplorable.

He agreed with the majority report that political actions in the South tend to keep good men away. But abrogation of negro suffrage would not settle the negro question. The imputation that Mississippi will tail to fairly prevent criminal suppression of the colored vote is unjust to the people of the State. Future generations will witness fair elections in the State. The conservative white Democrats will see to it that at no distant day Mississippi shall return to fair elections whether the fifteenth amendment memorial is to succeed or not. Much is to be forgiven on one side and forgotten on the other. A few years ago the cry of white Democracy was to the rifle of the carpet-baggers. The new doctrine is to get rid of the negro, not as a laborer, but as a voter and citizen. He was not prepared to say that the unconditional conferring of suffrage on a race just emerged from more than 240 years of servitude was a proper thing, but the fifteenth amendment conferred universal suffrage and it must stand.

The mightiest Government on earth stands pledged and will not stultify itself. During the present session a bill passed calling a constitutional convention to revise the present or form a new constitution. Now we are asked to go a step farther and say to the nation that a recent amendment to the Federal Constitution is so objectionable to a minority of the citizens of Mississippi that its unconditional repeal is demanded.

The advocates of repeal claim that the abrogation of the amendment will solve the race problem. The way to solve the race problem is, first, obey the law; second, follow the golden rule; third, let the two races alone without outside interference and partisanship, Federal or otherwise.

Continuing Mr. Bowles said:

"We were told by the father of the memorial that at no time was it ever contemplated that a negro should become a citizen of the United States and be entitled to the benefits of citizenship. I assert that in the very first article and in the second section of the original Constitution one of the greatest benefits of citizenship—or at least three-fifths of that great benefit of citizenship, to wit: representation—was allowed the negro. He was represented by his white master, but he was represented by virtue of a constitutional enactment all the same.

"The same article, in Sec. 8, enumerates among the powers granted one to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. I assert that aliens of African birth and persons of African descent were especially included in those provisions. I cite as authority Sec. 2169 of the Revised Code of the United States, and say further that long before the ancestors of the gentleman from Marshall rocked him in his cradle this was the law of the land as to negro citizenship."

Mr. Bowles' speech was listened to attentively and was frequently and loudly applauded.

FLEMING INAUGURATED GOVERNOR.

The Successful West Virginia Contestant Assumes His Office at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 6.—Gov. A. B. Fleming was inaugurated at noon today, the ceremonies taking place at the main entrance to the State House. Republicans, and especially Republican members of the Legislature, generally absented themselves from the ceremony. The inaugural address was quite short, and the only noteworthy feature was the reference to the contest for the office; in that contest, the Governor said, he would have failed of his duty to the people had he done less. He thought his course was right, and the Legislature, after an examination stretching over almost a year, had upheld his claims. This evening there was a brilliant reception at the State House, followed by a ball. Gov. Fleming and wife and ex-Gov. Wilson and wife, assisted by a number of ladies, received the guests. The reception was followed by a ball in the House of Delegates.

CORONER'S VERDICT IN THE TRACY CASE.

Rapid Spread of the Fire Responsible for the Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Coroner's inquest in the Tracy fire is closed and the jury's verdict is that Josephine Morel came to her death by the burning of the Tracy residence, and that the cause of the fire is to the jury unknown, and that the loss of life at the fire was largely due to its exceptionally rapid spread. The jury urged that the District fire department should at once be better equipped and enlarged.

Secretary Tracy is progressing as well as could be expected toward recovery. He is suffering little from the effects of the fire upon himself personally, and were it not for the terrible loss he has sustained he would be in almost as good condition physically as before the burning of his home. He and his son, Frank Tracy, are at the White House. The Secretary went out driving with the President and Mrs. Harrison for about an hour and a half during the evening.

The army and navy reception, the last of the President's levees for the season, will not be held next Tuesday evening on account of the bereavements in the families of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy, and there will be an almost absolute cessation of social affairs in official circles during the remainder of the season.

MODERN WOODMEN IN TROUBLE.

Many Charges of Fraud Brought Against the Management.

MORRISON, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—During the last six months charges have been made in relation to the management by its officers of the head camp of the Modern Woodmen. The principal office of the association is at Fulton, this county, and as the association is incorporated under the laws of Illinois the State Auditor last November commenced an investigation of the head camp. As a result of this investigation, Attorney-General Hunt has commenced suit in the Circuit Court of this county, now in session.

Among many charges made the bill states that the books and accounts of the association have been kept in an irregular and unbusinesslike manner; that books of financial transactions had been mutilated, and until recently no book accounts had been kept. The Board of Directors has not kept a proper record of its transactions, and the money collected for mortuary purposes was misapplied. It is also charged that on or about the 1st day of October, 1888, the Secretary of the association was a defaulter to the amount of $364, and the board allowed it to him as increase of salary. The bill charges many other irregularities and frauds against the officials of the camp.

FIRE IN A GLENS FALLS HOTEL.

The Landlord and Guests Narrowly Escape with Their Lives.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Mansion Hotel and a small building adjoining were burned early this morning. A. C. Stone, landlord, his wife and three children escaped in their night clothes. Stephen Cole, a French doctor, was badly burned, and jumped from a back window to a shed beneath. A number of others had narrow escapes from being burned to death.

EIGHTEEN CARATS FINE.

BANQUET OF THE CHICAGO JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.

Some Three Hundred Members and Guests Gather Around the Banquet-Board at the Auditorium Hotel—Otto Young's Success as a Poet a Happy Hit of the Evening—The Mayor's Speech Applauded Where He Least Expected It—Princeton College Alumni at Dinner.

Once a year the goldsmiths of Chicago dine together. When the holiday season has depleted the shelves of the goblets "For a good boy" and the rings "From Arthur to Mabel," and all the rest of the world is bankrupt, the guild meets and pours old sack and feasts upon the richness of the earth.

"It is only once a year," said President H. S. Peck, "that the Chicago Jewelers' Association is mellowed by the vapor of the wine into the honorable guild of goldsmiths."

Mr. Peck sat at the head of the tables in the beautiful Auditorium dining-hall and beamed fondly down upon a pleasant company of goldsmiths. Near him at either hand were the guests of the evening—Ferd W. Peck, Dr. Lorimer, Rabbi Hirsch, Mayor Cregier, Franklin H. Head, Judge Gary, and other prominent gentlemen who yearly contribute to the happiness of the guild. From the adjoining room the mandolin orchestra sent out strains of pretty music, a golden shower of light fell from the ceiling, the perfume of a good dinner filled the room, and altogether between one thing and another there was not lacking a circumstance that might tend to make the meeting the most enjoyable the goldsmiths have had since they began to come together. And when Mayor Cregier got safely through his excellent speech without a single mention of "this imperial city," everybody declared the dinner a success and went home happy.

The two or three hundred diners sat down at 7:30 o'clock, and it was after 10 before the substantial part of the dinner came to its end, and the speeches began their part of the entertainment. The dinner was delicious; the menu was printed in dainty little books, interspersed with quotations from the poets, applicable to the course under discussion, beginning with this one by Mr. Young, the justly celebrated author of "Night Thoughts":

Their various cares in one great poem combine
The business of this hour—that is to dine.

A FIRST-CLASS JEWELER AS A POET

"I have read several of your pieces with great pleasure," said James W. Scott to Otto Young, the author of the couplet, who sat beside him "and I drink your health, sir."

"Thank you," replied Mr. Young. "It really doesn't amount to much. I just dashed it off at a spare moment."

Mr. Young is a member of the Jewelers' Association, and his presence was proudly pointed to last night as an evidence of what a first-class jeweler can do when he turns his hand to poetry. The menu, robbed of its literary adornments, was this:

MENU.
Blue Points.
Celery. Olives.
Consomme of Chicken. Aux Points Asperges.
Broiled Shad. Maitre d'Hotel.
Potatoes Hollandaise. Sliced Cucumbers.
Tenderloin of Beef. Pique a la Duxell.
French Peas.
Terrapin a la Maryland, in Cases.
Punch au Romaine.
English Snipe with Dressed Lettuce.
Glace Napolitaine. Petit Fours Mele.
Roquefort. Brie.
Crackers.
Fruit. Coffee.
Cognac. Liqueurs. Cigars.

The dinner went smoothly through, and when the members and their guests drew up their chairs and lit their cigars President Peck arose and delivered a short opening speech, in which he dealt with the advances made in the jeweler's business and on the cordial feeling that existed between the jewelers individually. At the close of his address he said: "When the jewelers do anything they always do it different from anybody else. When we have an extra on the program we are likely to put it ahead of all the regulars, and it was suggested that we name our extra tonight 'The Auditorium,' and call upon Mr. Ferd W. Peck for a response."

Mr. Peck blushed in the applause that greeted him and returned a modest speech, in which he told a story about a man looking at the painting on the lower arch of the dining hall, and exclaiming with surprise: "Why is it that the man shoots at the ducks in the air when he could take a crack at the ducks in the water near him?"

"Our City—Our greatest glory consists not in never falling but in rising every time we fall," was the toast Mayor Cregier was called upon to respond to.

"I see old men around me—old men with gray heads who experienced the calamity of the fire," he said. "They know how Chicago has sprung up from that destruction, and they know that this building in which we sit tonight is the grandest testimony to Chicago's enterprise and Chicago's achievement." He said this was a great, big, fine town that everybody ought to be proud of. He was proud of it when he thought how it extended from the Indiana State line up to Wisconsin and from the crystal waters of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi—almost. The greatest wonder to him was that an insignificant mortal like himself was mayor of Chicago. (Applause.) It had beautiful street-car lines, warm in summer and cold in winter.

MAYOR CREGIER SPEAKS OF NEWSPAPERS.

"It has magnificent newspapers," the Mayor went on. "The most truthful newspapers I ever knew. They never let an untruth get into their columns. The reporters say the Mayor of Chicago supports gamblers and fosters 'em." [Laughter.]

The application of these remarks was not exactly understood, but the jewelers laughed at them, and they cheered his next utterance:

"All I have to say is, stick to Chicago, for Chicago is not in the hands of men; Chicago is in the hands of Nature, and Nature has decreed that she must grow."

Dr. Lorimer responded to this toast:

Dumb jewels often in their silent kind
More than quick do move a woman's mind.

The doctor told a lot of his best stories and mixed them in with some good advice to the jewelers. The sentiment the jewelers liked most and cheered loudest was this: "True woman always has some echo of the unseen that makes us truer, nobler men."

"Eighteen hundred and ninety-two, Modest in Our Claims, but Persistent in Our Demands," was assigned to Mr. Franklin H. Head.

Mr. Head didn't speak on it, because he said he had not read it correctly, but he told good stories, and he told the jewelers how glad he was to see them ignoring competition and gathering to discuss things amicably.

The other toasts were these:

Old wood to burn.
Old wine to drink.
Old friends to trust.
Old books to read.

Response by the Rev. Emil G. Hirsch.

For just experience tells in every soil
That those who think must govern those who toil.

Response by Frank H. Scott.

"The greatest glory of a freeborn people is to transmit that freedom to their people."

Response by Judge Joseph E. Gary.

"The noblest motive is the public good."

Response by Thomas W. Handford.

This is a list of some of the gentlemen present:

Abner Hurd, George H. Crawford, A. A. Joseph, W. F. Juergens, W. G. Anderson, G. J. Corey, George E. Marshall, D. T. Hamilton, H. E. Howard, George K. Harrington, J. F. Talbot, O. W. Wallis, C. R. Matson, M. N. Burchard, W. M. Allister, H. M. Carle, George Weidez, James E. York, A. L. Felsenthal, L. Stein, A. G. Schwab, A. Serewicz, L. Manheimer, A. T. Evans, F. B. Rice, H. E. Shean, H. K. Dyer, H. B. Dennison, C. M. Knights, R. W. Cooley, C. D. Seeberger, G. W. Church, E. B. Butler, F. M. Sprochine, H. S. Peck, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, Franklin H. Head, H. F. Hahn, Rabbi Hirsch, Benjamin Allen, F. W. Peck, Abraham Hart, J. M. Flower, Albert Wisner, I. H. Purple, H. J. Vouwie, M. Ellbogen, J. S. Townsend, M. H. Berg, S. Anderson, E. A. Rich, Paul Juergens, James W. Scott, Otto Young, Judge Gary, L. W. Fiersheim, Mayor Cregier, R. A. Kettelle, O. W. Barrett, Thomas W. Handford, W. H. Gleason.

REJOICED IN PRINCETON'S VICTORY.

Her Prowess in Football Commemorated at the Dinner of the Chicago Alumni.

The Princeton College Alumni Association dined last evening at the Union League Club with about thirty members present. The tables in the dining-room had floral decorations of the Princeton orange. Over the centerpiece hung a football inscribed: "Championship, 1889."

In the absence of the Rev. S. J. McPherson the Rev. J. C. Hall presided. The following officers were chosen: President, the Rev. John De Witt; Vice Presidents, the Rev. J. C. Hall, W. C. Milligan, and W. D. Van Dyke; Secretary and Treasurer, William Alton Jr.; Executive Committee, James Harlan, W. B. McIlvaine, H. Forsythe, D. B. Jones, and Cyrus H. McCormick Jr.

Business completed, D. B. Jones spoke of the new régime at Princeton under Dr. Patton. He referred to the fears with which the change was first regarded, and the intimate satisfaction all the alumni felt at the spirit infused into the college, and the prospect of a still brighter future in store. Incidentally, he declared himself in favor of the revision of the Westminster Confession, a sentiment that called forth applause.

Mait and Alexander of New York (class of '88) paid a tribute to the Chicago member of the football eleven, upon whom rested, he declared, most of the honors of victory.

Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., recently elected a trustee of the college, pledged himself in a short speech to do all that lay in his power toward elevating and broadening the institution's influence.

Other speakers were James Harlan, John M. Harlan, Robert Shanklin, Moses J. Wentworth, who responded for Harvard, and William Alton Jr.

An appeal for pecuniary aid for the football eleven was read from the team's Captain and a handsome sum was subscribed. A congratulatory telegram was sent to Princeton and the body of the dispatch bore the love of the association to Dr. McCosh.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ALUMNI.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin last night at No. 77 Clark street a committee was appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the coming concert of the Banjo and Glee Clubs April 3. It was also decided to have bi-monthly dinners. In the absence of Bishop Fallows, the President of the association, Farlin Q. Ball presided.

NORTH DAKOTA'S LEGALIZED LOTTERY.

The Bill Sure to Pass, Even Over Gov. Miller's Veto if Necessary.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Sandager Lottery bill, allowing lotteries to do business in the State provided they pay $75,000 per annum into the State Treasury for the first fifteen years and $150,000 annually for the second fifteen years, was transmitted to the House today, and a number of remonstrances against it and petitions in its favor were read. Its opponents filibustered this evening in the hope of delaying action, but they were outvoted and the bill will be reached for its first and second reading tomorrow.

The bill giving voters the right to express their preference for United States Senators has been virtually killed.

North Dakota is completely beside itself on the proposed transfer of the Louisiana Lottery from New Orleans to Bismarck. Nothing else is being talked about in any section of the State. The passage of the measure last night by the Senate by a vote of 22 to 8—more than enough to override the Governor's veto—clearly indicates what is coming. The Legislature has been given the most careful attention by ex-Senator Spencer of Alabama, the attorney for the Louisiana Lottery company, and it is practically certain that the House will pass the bill by a vote so large that the action of Gov. Miller will be without effect. Sec. 1 of the measure, which covers the important points, is as follows:

Any lottery heretofore organized, incorporated, and established in any other State of the United States, whose sole purpose or one of whose purposes shall have been to provide means for either educational or charitable purposes, or both, and having a paid up capital of $100,000 or more, may carry on business in this State and may become a domestic body corporate therein by complying with the terms and provisions of this act. Provided, that said corporation shall be in actual existence as such foreign corporation at the time of filing the certificate hereinafter required, and that it shall have a valid charter duly granted by the Legislature or recognized by the Constitution of such State, and that during a period of twenty years it shall have paid annually, according to the provisions of its charter, to the State officer or to the institution in said charter for educational or charitable purposes, or both, at least the sum of $75,000.

Among the champions of the bill are Judge McConnell of Fargo and Judge Rose of Jamestown, and nine-tenths of the leading papers of the State. The Bismarck *Tribune* favors the scheme in the following language:

Revenue secured by lottery is better than by legging, better than bonding or borrowing, better than confiscatory taxation, better than the delinquent tax list, better than by extending the time for the payment of taxes, better than mortgage foreclosure, better than seed-wheat liens or bankruptcy, better than a continuation of the present condition of affairs and the impending deficiency in the State Treasury.

It is informally announced that the Louisiana company will give $10,000 cash to the seed wheat fund immediately upon the bill becoming a law. The bill is supposed to have been drawn in New York City. While it does not mention the Louisiana Lottery the first section shows that no other institution of chance can comply with the conditions.

A telegram from Grand Forks says that twenty-five telegrams from business-men and the petition of 200 taxpayers will be sent in tomorrow favoring the bill. Petitions were received from Jamestown, Valley City, and Sanborn all favoring the bill. Bankers and editors are the most friendly. It is claimed that wholesale men in both Minneapolis and St. Paul are using its adoption for the sake of revenue to the State. The general depression and condition of the Treasury work in its favor. The moral phase is more or less ignored, and it is principally discussed as a revenue measure. There are all sorts of charges of corruption, but none of them have been traced home. It is said that the heavy lobby which has been at work on the scheme since early December has bribed the newspapers and correspondents to say nothing about it, and a Bismarck banker claims he was offered a deposit larger than his aggregate deposits to be made at once not to draw interest, and to continue indefinitely, provided he would work for the bill.

Senators Pierce and Casey and Representative Hansbrough have telegraphed from Washington to Gov. Miller and both Houses of the Legislature. Hansbrough had also wired his paper at Devil's Lake to come out as strongly as possible against the lottery scheme. Senator Pierce said he was completely nonplused that a body of intelligent men should consider so nefarious a proposition. Senator Casey expressed himself guardedly, and the impression has got abroad that he is really not seriously opposed to the lottery as an expedient to reduce taxation and relieve immediate distress. The ministers of the State are actively fighting the bill in every large town from Pembina to Washington. The preachers' protest which has been received has seventy signatures. It recites that they are amazed at the enormity of the conspiracy to fasten upon the State the scandal and disgrace and legalizing that infamy of National notoriety, the Louisiana lottery; that they have heard with shame and confusion of face of the degradation to the manhood of the Legislature that such a scheme could receive serious consideration; that they protest in behalf of an outraged constituency against the infamous proposition, and they call upon all good citizens to add their protest against the sale of North Dakota to a fraternity of gamblers.

LAWYER BISSELL IS A BENEDICK.

Grover Cleveland's Former Law Partner Marries Miss Louise Sturgis.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Ex-President Cleveland's former law partner, W. S. Bissell of Buffalo, and Miss Louise Sturgis of this city were married today at the residence of the bride's parents on Poultney street. The large parlors were handsomely decorated with flowers and tropical plants. Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland were among the guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins of Auburn.

After the ceremony a wedding collation was served. A reception was held in the evening. Ex-President Cleveland and party and the bride and bridegroom departed South over the Lehigh Valley railroad at 8 o'clock by a special train.

GETTING OUT OF THE WAY OF THE BIG FOUR

John R. Hoxie and Others Organize a Packing Company in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—John R. Hoxie of Chicago, E. B. Harrold and Robert McCart of Bloomington, Ill., and others this evening organized the Fort Worth Refrigerating and Packing company, with a capital paid in of $500,000. A majority of the stock is to be pooled so that it cannot fall into the hands of the "Big Four."

A Great Bridge Completed.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Canada Atlantic railway's steel bridge over the St. Lawrence at Cotean Landing is now all but complete and Monday freight trains will make the initial trips over the whole work. The structure is a mile and three-quarters in length.

HOPE FOR THE REDS.

[Continued from first page.]

jurisdiction is sustained—but whether the record discloses that a claim of title, right, privilege, or immunity secured to the petitioner by the Constitution and laws of the United States was presented to the State court and by that court decided adverse to such claimed right or immunity. It was said in Twitchell vs. The Commonwealth, 7 Wall., 324, that "in general the allowance of the writ will be made where the decision appears to have involved a question within" the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. (Hall vs. Jordan, 13 Wall., 393.)

Nor does the allowance of the writ at all imply that the officer granting it is of opinion that the petitioner is entitled to be heard in the Federal Court. Mr. Chief Justice Taney in Callan vs. May, 2 Black, 543, in delivering the opinion of the court said: "Writs of error to State courts cannot issue without the allocatur of a Judge of this court. Yet there is hardly a term in which a case of this description has not been dismissed upon the ground that the transcript did not show a case in which a writ of error would lie. And it does not by any means follow that the Judge who authorized the appeal has made up his mind that the party is entitled to it. He may and no doubt does entertain doubts upon the subject, or may regard the point as new and undecided, upon which different opinions may be entertained; and in such cases he grants the appeal to bring the matter before the court and enable it to decide for itself whether the case is or is not within the appellate jurisdiction as regulated by Congress." Indeed, the rule would seem to be settled that if the question of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court be doubtful the Judge to whom the application is made may in his discretion and, furthermore, ought to issue the citation, leaving the question to be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States on the record brought before it. (Murdock vs. Memphis, 20 Wall., 632; Mr. Chief-Justice Field in Hart vs. Burnett, 20 Cal., 107.)

Upon the motion to amend the record, before stated, it was insisted by counsel for petitioners that the condition of the record which was alleged to be untrue in fact prevented them from raising the question of their right to be present at the time final judgment was rendered against them in the State Supreme Court, and that the right to be so present was secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. Some force is given to this contention when the language employed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in the principal case of Spies et al. vs. The People, 122 U. S., 181, is considered. There it was said: "The objection that the defendants were not actually present in the Supreme Court of the State at the time sentence was pronounced cannot be made on the record as it now stands, because it shows that they were present. If this

S "BOODLE!"

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CORRUPTION.

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—[Special.]—This indus-
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ESTIGATING.

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6.—[Special.]—Consid-
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Appointments.

6.—[Special.]—Gov.
e Holden of Chicago
County.

GAMBLERS' TRUST ON TOP.

ALL THE HOUSES OF THE ANTI-SYNDICATE PEOPLE CLOSED UP.

Wide-Open Play at the Places in the McDonald-Condon-Hankins Combination—John Graham, Indicted for Jury-Bribing, Still Missing—Workmen Injured by Dynamite — Charitable Organizations Benefited by Two Wills—Stove Manufacturers Elect Officers and Adjourn.

The McDonald-Condon-Hankins syndicate have won their fight. Curt Gunn and Cy Jaynes, who started out to make war on them last spring, have been knocked out, and the "trust" is stronger than it has ever been.

Yesterday the Gunn-Jaynes houses, No. 98 Randolph street and No. 70 Jackson street, and the two outside houses, No. 119 Dearborn street and No. 18 Calhoun place, were closed or playing under cover, and Nos. 119, 124, 134, 170, and 176 Clark street, and No. 14 Quincy street—the syndicate houses—were running with their usual big play. The three big West Side houses—Nos. 151 and 173 West Madison street, and No. 75 Halsted street, run respectively by Schimmel, King, and Wagner—were also shut up tight, and there is no chance that they will ever open again. The cause of their trouble is the protest made by property-owners over the river.

Everything around the anti-trust houses yesterday was gloomy. A ring of the bell at No. 98 Randolph street brought no answer. The sound of the chips and rolling of the roulette ball were not to be heard. A group of card-players stood around the bar down-stairs, and the accommodating young man, who has hitherto always freely volunteered his services as a conductor to the game up-stairs, even at the times when everybody supposed gambling had stopped, gruffly remarked: "No game to-day," and turned to discuss the situation with his companions.

It was impossible to get in to No. 70 Jackson street, the other Gunn-Jaynes house. No. 119 Dearborn street was also closed. This is Harry Jordan's place, and it has been a resort for young clerks and boys with a five-dollar bill to play in against the bank. Christy Bros.' house at No. 18 Calhoun place was also locked up. The Christy boys have been having heavy losings, and it was expected that they would put up the blinds before this, but they were still playing when the order to close was sent to them Wednesday afternoon.

In contrast to the gloomy appearance of the anti-trust houses was the prosperous aspect of the games under the patronage of John Condon and George Hankins. Only a slight increase in the vigilance of the "men at the door" marked the effect of the popular excitement on the houses. No. 134 Clark street was crowded with players, No. 194, down the street, was also thronged, and an unusually high class of play was the feature at No. 119.

"The trust has won the day," said one of the anti-trust men. "They have beaten down all opposition, and Gunn, and Jaynes, and the rest of us are nowhere. They are the strongest political factor in Chicago today."

The other side charge that corrupt influence was brought by proprietors of the closed houses to secure the recent indictments.

Chief of Police Marsh denied that a new order to close the gambling houses has been issued. "There has been but one order issued," he said yesterday, "and only that one is necessary, for it is being obeyed. The West Side gamblers were closed Monday evening, and they will not be allowed to open. We are finding a lot of gamblers that the grand jury could not find, or rather that failed to indict after receiving the information as to their whereabouts, and they too are closing up. Inspector Ebersold reports to me that one-half of the gambling houses in operation on the South Side two months ago have closed, and the other half will soon discover that they have no business in Chicago."

GRAHAM'S WHEREABOUTS A MYSTERY

The Search for Him Being Kept Up—The Cases Set for Next Monday.

"I have no doubt John Graham will show up before next Monday. He is as true as steel to his friends." This was said by F. H. Trude.

"I have known Graham for twenty-two years, and I would as soon expect my brother to leave me in the lurch as he." This from Ald. Billy Whelan.

Notwithstanding the expressed confidence of these two bondsmen of Graham, no intimation of his whereabouts has been given either of them. Naturally they are somewhat anxious about the $15,000 bond for his appearance. The confidence they express in his fidelity has not prevented a diligent search for him.

"His wife claimed he was at Mount Clemens, Mich.," said Ald. Whelan, "but I have had that place searched thoroughly, and no trace of him was found."

"Are you making an effort to find Graham?" was asked of State's-Attorney Longenecker.

"We are not taking any steps to have his bond forfeited," was the evasive reply, which meant that an energetic but thus far fruitless search was being pushed.

Attorney Foster's course more than anything else gives the State's-Attorney and Ald. Whelan faith that Graham will return. That Attorney Foster would prepare affidavits requiring Graham's signature, knowing that Graham had left for good, was not believed possible.

The preliminary motions in the jury-bribing case were not argued before Judge Waterman yesterday morning. In the first place the court positively declined to interrupt a case. The State's-Attorney concluded that he would wait until Monday for Graham to get back.

The other defendants and their counsel were in court at 10 o'clock. Graham was represented by Mr. Foster, who mildly remarked: "This is a pretty important matter and I would like to have my client in court when these motions are heard."

"I want him here, too," said the State's-Attorney.

"Do you want to have my client in court for these preliminary motions?" asked Mr. Foster.

"Yes, I do," was the reply.

"Well, he can't be here this week. He's not in town and will not be back until Monday."

Mr. Longenecker inquired of Mr. Foster when Graham would be on hand.

"I can answer decidedly," Mr. Foster replied, "that he will not be here before Monday."

"Will he be on hand then?"

"As to that I will reply that I do not know."

Mr. Foster feared he could not understand Graham's disappearance.

The court finally set Monday as the time for hearing the preliminary motions, and intimated that if Graham's affidavits asking for a separate trial and for a change of venue from this county were not filed before that time he should pay no attention to them.

John C. King, representing the other people indicted with Graham, said he would be ready for trial Monday.

"If Graham is not in court Monday," said Mr. Longenecker later, "I shall ask to have his bonds forfeited. I shall push the other cases whether he appears in court or not."

THE DYNAMITE AT LAST EXPLODED.

Two Italian Laborers Seriously Injured at the Union Lime Company's Quarry.

Joseph Theceil and James Salvatore, Italians, were badly injured at the Union Lime Works' stone quarry at Lincoln and Nineteenth streets yesterday afternoon. They were at work excavating ground where blasting operations had previously been carried on. Evidently one of the dynamite cartridges had not been exploded. When Theceil struck his pick into the rock an explosion followed, which threw dirt and fragments of rock in all directions. One large stone struck Theceil's right arm, fracturing it above the elbow. A shower of sharp particles were blown with terrific force into the faces of both men.

It is thought Theceil will lose the sight of both eyes. His head and face were also cut and gashed by the flying stone. Salvatore's right eye was put out and his head and face slightly scratched. The men were taken to the County Hospital. Theceil is 28 years old and single. Salvatore is 27 years old.

WORTHY CHARITIES REMEMBERED.

Wealthy Hebrews Leave Money to Several Institutions—Other Wills Probated.

An estate of $1,065,000 was left by Mrs. Hanna Rosenberg, No. 1630 Michigan avenue, wife of Jacob Rosenberg, senior member of the late dry-goods firm of Rosenberg & Rosenfeld. Letters were granted by the Probate Court to Mr. Rosenberg. The will leaves $1,000 to the Home of the Friendless, $3,000 to the United Hebrew Charities, $2,000 to the Congregation Ahshe Mayriv, $1,000 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland, and $5,000 to each of five grandchildren. The rest of her large fortune Mrs. Rosenberg left to her husband, who will provide for their five children, of whom two are daughters, when he makes his will.

The late Benjamin Grossman's estate amounts to $200,000. Abraham Hart and Nelson Monroe are made executors and are directed to give $6,000 in bonds to his grandchildren, $100 a year for five years each to Alexian Bros.' Hospital, the Home for the Incurables, Altenheim, and Michael Reese Hospital, and $500 a year for five years to the Jewish Orphan Asylum. The executors are to pay the nine children annuities until the youngest is 25, when the estate will be divided among the children equally. Anybody attacking the will will lose his share.

Darius H. Denton, the commission merchant, left an estate worth $150,000, of which $100,000 is realty. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was granted letters of administration to collect his estate. Mr. Denton left all his property to his widow, Julie A. Denton, suggesting to her that she bequeath one-half of what remains on her death to his sister, Emma A. Ashley of Lyons, N. Y., or if she be dead then to William H. Denton of La Grange, Ind., his brother; William F. Ashley of Lyons, N. Y., his brother-in-law, and Lauralia D. Smith of Hayes City, Kas., share and share alike.

The will of Hassan A. Hopkins, one of the founders of Hyde Park, left an $18,000 estate to his widow, Sarah W. Hopkins.

The will of Mrs. Carolina Sophia Koch bequeathed a $35,000 estate to her husband, George Charles Koch, and on his death to her eleven children.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS ADJOURN.

D. M. Thomas Elected President—The Secretary's Salary and Allowance Cut Down.

The convention of stove manufacturers at the Palmer House closed yesterday. Two sessions were held during the day.

In the morning the Special Committee on Permanent Secretary reported, recommending the cutting down of the Secretary's salary from $5,000 to $3,000 and the Secretary's expenses from $5,000 to $3,000. This brought forth a great deal of discussion. Several members maintained that the $10,000 allowed Secretary Thomas last year was not too much considering the amount of work required. Others declared that, as a matter of fact, nothing was required of the Secretary. He occupied a singular position, since he was paid a large salary and permitted to do whatever he pleased. Probably Mr. Thomas earned as much or more money than he was paid, but the association had no assurance that another man would do as well. When the matter was put to vote the report of the committee was adopted as the sense of the meeting notwithstanding the opposition of a strong minority.

The office of Permanent Secretary was created three years ago and ever since has been the bone of contention at the meetings of the stove men. Mr. Thomas, as Secretary, drew a large salary and had the option of selecting his own duties. He decided that it was the duty of the Secretary to travel around the country and visit the stove men. During 1889 he went to nearly every stove foundry in the United States, with special reference to cost accounts, and ran up a bill for traveling expenses of $8,400. He made three trips to the South, and formed the Southern district of stove manufacturers, and in January, 1890, he organized the Maryland and Virginia District Association. In addition to this he attended several meetings of the National Conventions of Commercial organizations. He also wrote several reports, prepared agreements for the regulation of terms and freight allowances on goods sold by Western stove founders.

Many members of the association came to this convention prepared to work against his re-election to the office of Secretary; but his announcement that he would not serve in the office prevented any disagreement. A committee was appointed which recommended his retention in office as President of the organization, without salary. This report was adopted, and he was elected to the office. Other officers chosen were: Thomas Doran of Troy, Secretary; Joseph Simory, First Vice-President; Henry Sarsteger, Second Vice-President; and S. T. Peckham, Treasurer. It was voted to hold the next convention in Philadelphia next May.

At the close of the afternoon session the retiring President, George H. Barbour, was presented with a silver token and D. M. Thomas was given a diamond ring. J. L. Smyzer of Louisville made the address to Mr. Barbour and Francois Kernan Jr. performed a similar service on behalf of Mr. Thomas' friends.

SETTLEMENT OF COUNTY SALARIES.

Commissioners to Receive $1,871.40 and No Mileage—City-Hall Rates.

The County Board yesterday adopted the salary list as proposed by the Finance Committee except that for Commissioners themselves. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty cents and no mileage was agreed on. From the start it was evident that some agreement had been reached. The list was adopted with practically no debate until the County Commissioners' salary was reached.

Commissioner Bonner moved that the Commissioners be paid $1,600 per year and no mileage. Commissioner Monheimer moved as a substitute that the salary be made $1,871.40 without mileage, the President's salary to be $2,500. The substitute was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Hayes, Lieb, Maloney, Monheimer, Reilly, Schubert, Sainer.

Nays—Allen, Bonner, Greene, Keily, Senne, Struckman, Edmanson.

Commissioner Schubert moved that the salaries of Commissioners be $1,871.40 and no mileage, which was adopted—13 to 2—Bonner and Keily voting in the negative.

On motion of Commissioner Schubert the Finance Committee was instructed to report an outdoor relief fund of $100,000, if the tax levy will justify it.

AT THE CITY-HALL.

Prof. Barrett claims to have discovered a method for ventilating electric wire conduits to prevent explosions. Superintendent McGann of the Street Department says: "I know of nothing more practical than the ventilator in use at the City-Hall, which is a duct connecting the subway with the chimney. This ventilates the subway for several blocks from the City Hall."

City Engineer Northway is engaged in preparing plans for the viaduct at Taylor street. They will be given the Commissioner of Public Works in a day or two.

The collection of water taxes in the entire city during January amounted to $118,579. Of this amount there was collected in the old city $101,869, Lake View $4,520, Hyde Park $5,648, Lake $6,502, Cicero $15, Jefferson $3. In the City Collector's office there was received from licenses during January $76,177, special assessments $20,047, building permits $1,650, inspection fees $406, total $98,781.

AGE OF PERICLES IN GREEK ART.

Mr. Lorado Taft Lectures Before the Art Institute on Phidias and the Parthenon.

Mr. Lorado Taft began his series of Thursday evening lectures at the Art Institute last night by addressing a large audience on "The Age of Pericles—Phidias and the Parthenon." He said that the Greeks had been compared to a hive of bees, which sends out its swarms into the world seeking what treasure they may find, and bringing back its essence to the hive. He spoke of the schools of art which existed in Greece long before Pericles, and of Myron and his statue of a cow, which was so realistic that it deceived other cows.

About 500 B. C. Phidias was born, and not long after came the memorable battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Thermopylæ. These desperate warfares, oddly enough, seems to have had no effect upon Phidias, whose work has little trace of the martial spirit. About the first commission which we know that he received was for the great statue of Zeus at Olympia. This, his first famous work, was a colossal seated figure of the god placed in the temple erected to him. His aim was to make the expression both benign and terrible, and travelers of earlier times said that no one who had seen it could imagine any other Zeus. In 408 A. D. this temple and its priceless contents were destroyed by fire.

Phidias was probably called from Olympia to Athens after the completion of this statue, and the entire sculptural work of the Parthenon was placed in his hands. This temple, which was one of the magnificent improvements which Pericles had planned for Athens, was the largest in Greece, and in grace and beauty has never since been equaled. Only a few ruins of it remain, the Romans having begun the devastation by plundering it of its gold and silver. Afterwards it was turned into a Catholic Church, but in 1458 Athens was taken by the Turks, and they in their turn used the Parthenon for a place of worship. In the seventeenth century, during a miserable fight between the Turks and the Venetians, the former, who believed that their opponents used the temple for an arsenal, fired it to ruin it. After this horrible vandalism the Venetians stole many fragments of the sculpture and much of it also was burned by the Athenians in order to make lime of it.

Although it is known that Phidias planned the entire decoration of the Parthenon and made the great statue of Pallas Athene not a single fragment remains to us which is certainly by his hand. Upon Athene's shield he is supposed to have placed portraits of himself and of Pericles and for this trivial affront to the gods he was afterwards arrested and thrown into prison.

Mr. Taft's lecture was beautifully illustrated by the stereopticon. Next Thursday evening he will lecture upon "Praxiteles, Scopas, and the Sculptors of Their Time."

AID FOR SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.

Chicago Congregational Ministers Give Assurances of Support for the Work.

The Congregational ministers of the city met at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon to discuss home missionary work, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin presiding. Dr. Montgomery of Minneapolis, superintendent of home mission work among the Scandinavians, made an address appealing for assistance. Besides Dr. Montgomery there were present the following Scandinavians who are interested with him in his missionary work: August Skogsbergh of Minneapolis; C. M. Youngquist of Aurora, Neb.; F. M. Johnson of Rockford, Ill.; and Axel Mellaner of Iron Mountain, Mich. A number of local Scandinavians were also present.

Dr. Joseph B. Clark of New York, Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, gave his views on the work, as did Dr. Stempson of St. Louis. Satisfactory assurances of financial and moral support for the Scandinavian missions were given to the visiting delegation.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Chicago Bible Society.

The Chicago Bible Society is now incorporated and reorganized for its increasing work. For more ample accommodations it has removed from No. 150 Madison street, where it has been for ten years, to McCormick Block, Dearborn and Randolph streets. Here rooms have been taken for its different departments. Room 53 is for general purposes. In Room 7 is the office and depository. This is constantly open, and here may be found the publications of the American Bible Society in various languages sold at cost and given to the poor. Other Bibles, "Helps," Christian literature, etc., are supplied at the usual rates. Room 26 is chiefly for the Bible workers, a company of young women who, trained and directed by Miss E. Dryer, are employed in the service of this society. Public listed at the service of this society. Public meetings are held in Room 26 Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 10 a. m. for Bible instruction. All are welcome at these exercises.

The Woman's Council for the Bible Work Department of this society consists of representative and efficient Christian women who have long been associated with Miss Dryer. This movement of the Chicago Bible Society promises great good to many people and a generous support is asked.

They Fought on the Street.

Louis Lichtenheim and N. Jacobson, the former a commission merchant on South Water street, the latter the representative of a Philadelphia shirt house, were arrested yesterday morning at Monroe and Dearborn streets for fighting. Justice Prindiville fined the commission merchant $25 for disorderly conduct and $25 for carrying deadly weapons—a slungshot and revolver. The shirt man was assessed $25 for disorderly conduct. He took an appeal. The other defendant settled with the city.

Mr. Lichtenheim, in speaking of the fight, said: "I caused Jacobson to be 'fired' from the Standard Club because he skinned me out of $70 in quiet little games of poker. He can handle the 'papers' like an expert. It is because of this that he pulls my nose and insults me at every opportunity. To protect myself I armed myself with these weapons, but could not use them."

"We are not through with each other yet," said Jacobson.

After the release of the prisoners both repaired to the office of Justice Bradwell and took out cross warrants for each other, alleging assault and battery on both sides.

Its Record for the Year.

At a meeting of the officers and trustees of the Erring Woman's Refuge yesterday at the home, No. 3111 Indiana avenue, committee reports for the last year were read, showing the work of the institution to have been extensive and its financial condition most satisfactory.

The matron's report showed that of the seventy-four inmates who had left the home during the year fifty-one had gone to friends, thirteen were self-supporting, nine had gone to other institutions, and one had died. Of those entering in 1887 six yet remain. Of those entering in 1888 thirteen are still at the home, and of those received in 1889 twenty-four remain. There are at present ten infants being cared for.

The amount collected by the Treasurer during the year was $18,991, of which $5,707 came from fines imposed in the city courts. The expenses for the year were $11,477. The earnings of the dressmaking department were $1,949, of the sewing school $150.

The trustees for the ensuing year are: G. C. Benton, J. H. Swan, A. Ballard, C. M. Charnley, H. R. Kohlsaat, and Henry S. Stebbins.

A Successful Englewood Affair.

The ladies of the Baptist church gave an entertainment last night in Arcade Hall that was attended by nearly 1,000 persons. There were several interesting features on the program and all were well received. The fourth act of the "Merchant of Venice," with J. Badenoch Jr. as the Duke and Miss Mae E. Reckard as Portia, was presented. The trial of "Bardell vs. Pickwick," with H. B. Thearle as the Judge, George Roraback as Pickwick, and Mrs. E. S. Nourse as Mrs. Bardell, was decidedly well done. Between the principal features of the evening was a reading by T. P. Pemberton, an aria by Miss Louise Blanke, rendered in an excellent manner, and a reading by Lisla Page Wilcox.

A Successful Minister.

The Rev. Dr. Rowlands, who has accepted the call to the pastorage of the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church, was born in Waukesha, Wis. He was graduated from college and Theological Seminary in Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1874. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Oshkosh, Wis., for five years. From there he was called to Elgin in 1883, where he has been to the present time. The First Church of Elgin, which, under his pastorage, has grown from a membership of between 400 and 500 to nearly 900, laments the severing of ties so strong and of long duration.

Collins Acquitted Because Insane.

W. J. Collins, who has been on trial before Judge Clifford for murdering James Cosgrove Sept. 26, was yesterday found by the jury, as instructed, to have committed the act while insane and to be still insane. He will be committed to some State insane asylum. Collins and Cosgrove, both teamsters, had a few words in the latter's barn, No. 214 Washburne avenue. Cosgrove called Collins a liar and the latter shot him.

A Country Town Justice in Trouble.

Richard M. Burke, Justice of the Peace at Craigin, in the Town of Jefferson, was arrested yesterday, charged with malfeasance in office. Albert Harbaugh, who caused the arrest, claims that when he was brought before Burke Jan. 31 on a charge of larceny he was held to the Criminal Court without examination or legal formality. Justice Blume continued the case to the 14th inst.

Taken Back to Michigan.

Charles H. Dixson, a bookkeeper for Swift & Co., the dressed beef firm, was arrested yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of Michigan. He was charged with alleged embezzlement from the County Treasurer at Saginaw, Mich., for whom he was bookkeeper and for which he was indicted about a year ago. Dixson was turned over to ex-Sheriff McIntyre of East Saginaw and left for Saginaw.

Items.

A reception and entertainment was given last night by the management of the Garfield Boulevard Y. M. C. A. to the members and friends in the association rooms, Garfield boulevard and Throop avenue.

Frank Eckert, a salesman in the employ of F. D. Seeberger & Co., hardware dealers at Lake and State streets, was arrested on the charge of embezzling $300. He is a boy, and his employers say they are now endeavoring to teach him a lesson.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 32° above zero; 9 a. m., 31°; 10 a. m., 31°; 11 a. m., 32°; 12 m., 31°; 1 p. m., 31°; 3 p. m., 32°; 6 p. m., 33°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.74; 6 p. m., 29.74.

Brentano Bros. have received the latest copies of the London *Illustrated News, Graphic, Standard, Athenæum, Dispatch, Times, Sporting Life, Field, Spectator, Punch*, Liverpool *Mercury*, Dublin *Nation, La Vie Parisienne, L'Illustration, La Caricature, La Ilustracion Espanola, Filegende blatter*, and *Die Gartenlaube*.

For the alleged embezzlement of $1,000 from the Royal Building and Loan Association, corner Twenty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, Arthur Opalla, its former Secretary, was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $2,000. Fee Company Jr ascribes as the cause of his downfall.

The seventy-eighth installment of actual subscriptions to the World's Fair amounts to $13,820, of which $13,170 comes from the dealers in machinery and $650 from the employés of R. G. Dun & Co. Together with the seventy-seven installments previously reported, amounting to $4,230,780, it brings the total up to $4,244,600.

Hyman Rosenthal of No. 343 South Morgan street was arrested Wednesday charged with embezzling $275 from Chicago Lodge, No. 293 of the independent Order of B'nai B'rith, a Hebrew society of which he has been Treasurer for several terms. Samuel Louis of No. 479 South Halsted street, one of the trustees of the society, caused the arrest.

At the meeting of the Single-Tax Club at the Grand Pacific last evening President W. W. Bailey announced that it had been determined to test in the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the law of the Drainage Act which authorizes the Trustees to make a general tax levy for drainage purposes if the Commissioners attempt to raise the necessary revenue for the drainage canal by another than the special assessment plan. James Madison Pugsley read a paper on the single tax from the stenographers' standpoint.

There was a further decrease in the number of deaths yesterday, but fifty-seven certificates being returned to the health office. Four of the deaths reported were caused by bronchitis, six by pulmonary diseases, seven by pneumonia, and four by influenza. The influenza victims were: Anton Hofman, aged 42, No. 721 West Eighteenth street, pneumonia and influenza; Amelia Bowman, aged 21, No. 708 North Halsted street, typhoid fever and influenza; R. Reidy, aged 6 months, No. 235 Swan street, influenza; M. M. Allen, aged 5 months, No. 438 Center avenue, influenza.

W. S. Thurber, picture dealer at No. 210 Wabash avenue, has for some time been missing small oil paintings. A few days ago Alex. Webber, a 14-year-old errand boy, was suspected, and yesterday afternoon was arrested at the instigation of a Veteran Police detective in the employ of the house. Webber confessed and said he had been disposing of the pictures to John Eden, a bartender at the Hotel Courtland on Adams street. Three small pictures were found in the possession of Eden, and during the evening he was arrested. The pictures were found at Eden's room on the West Side and are valued at nearly $500.

The unusual amount of sickness has made increased demands upon the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. There were 1,901 applicants in January, and of this number 1,085 received help. The amount paid for interments was more than double that paid the corresponding month a year ago and larger than in any month for many years. The society is now expending about $200 a day in cash, aside from donations of shoes, hospital and interment account. A larger number from the middle classes are asking aid, which may be attributed to protracted sickness amongst so many children, which demands the attention of the parents. Unless those who have the ability respond to the call for funds the society will be crippled in its work. Subscriptions may be sent to Henry Field, the Treasurer of the society.

Shipwrecked Sailors Rescued.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The British steamer Lake Ontario brought here today eleven survivors of the Norwegian barque Rosedale of Farsund, Capt. Wathue. The Rosedale had sprang a leak in midocean and in a hurricane had everything swept from the deck. The struggle of the crew was a heroic one.

To create an appetite and give tone to the digestive apparatus use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MORE LEAGUE LAWSUITS.

INJUNCTIONS ASKED AGAINST FOGARTY, SANDERS, AND FARRAR.

John I. Rogers Petitions to Have Them Restrained from Playing with the Brotherhood—Detroit Trying to Break Into the League—Brother Brush Refuses to Give Up His Men—Racing Results at New Orleans and Guttenberg—General Sporting News.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Another step was taken in the base-ball war today when John I. Rogers, solicitor for the Philadelphia league club, filed three bills in equity in the Common Pleas Court. One is against James G. Fogarty, the famous center-fielder, and Henry M. Love; one against A. B. Sanders and Henry M. Love; and one against S. D. Farrar and Henry M. Love—all of the new Players' league.

The court is asked to restrain in each case each first named defendant "from playing baseball with or giving his services as a ball-player for the season of 1890 to any other club or organization, person or persons whatever, other than the plaintiff"; and also to enjoin Mr. Love from "employing either Fogarty, Sanders, or Farrar," or otherwise intertering with the giving of their services for said season of 1890 to the plaintiff.

The first bill sets forth that Fogarty executed a contract with the Philadelphia Base-Ball Club April 22, 1889, for the season of 1890 at a salary of $2,500, this contract giving the power to the club to "reserve" the player for the following season. Such "reservation" was made by the Philadelphia club by written notice served on Fogarty the 21st of October, 1889. The charge is that Fogarty had recently contracted to give his services as ball-player for the season beginning April, 1890, to the defendant, H. M. Love, with privilege to Love to assign said contract to the Players' National League Base-Ball Club of Philadelphia, and that Fogarty had said he would not play for the plaintiff during the season of 1890.

The charges in Sanders' case are similar except that the contract was signed the 23d of October, 1888, and Sanders' salary was to be $2,000 with a bonus of $675.

Farrar's contract was signed March 24, 1889, and his salary was to be $2,000. The facts of reservation and a new contract are set out exactly as in the two other cases.

Fred K. Stearns of Detroit, A. G. Spalding of Chicago, and A. J. Reach of the Philadelphia club had a long conference at the latter's office today. Stearns is hankering after a league franchise and he has been making the circuit of the league cities for the purpose of "feeling" the magnates. He can and probably will secure the Washington franchise, in which event Pittsburg would be made an Eastern city. He also says that the Cleveland league people have set a price at which their franchise could be bought, but that it was too high for him to consider. Detroit may not enter the league fold this season, but just the same Stearns is mighty hopeful.

President Reach says that the league circuit the coming season will consist of not more than ten cities, unless two of the clubs—meaning Indianapolis and Washington—shall voluntarily consent to withdraw. He intimated that there was nothing to prevent John B. Day or any one else from holding out inducements to facilitate their "voluntary withdrawal."

BRUSH WOULDN'T HAVE IT.

Day's Proposition to Gobble the Hoosier Team Met with Defeat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It has leaked out that the meeting of the league magnates in New York last week was not entirely harmonious. President John B. Day urged the necessity of transferring the Indianapolis club to New York, dropping Washington, and making the league an eight club organization, thereby insuring a compact and comparatively strong front as against the Brotherhood League. He claimed, as President Hewitt admits, that it was of vital importance that the old league should put up an invulnerable front on Manhattan Island and crush the seceders at that point. This accomplished, the fight in the other cities would be simplified and ultimate victory inure to the magnates. This proposition was opposed with considerable anger and indignation by Brush of Indianapolis, and after a hot debate the matter was dropped for the time. Brush declared that he had the strongest team in the league and proposed to make money out of it the coming season; that the 40 per cent guarantee couldn't fall to redound to his benefit that after all the ground he would have to fight on a new set of magnates he didn't propose to stand aside without a remonstrance. Day tried to show that Indianapolis wouldn't compare with New York in drawing big crowds, no matter what the club might be, but Brush said he would stick it out to the bitter end. He thought he would be able to transfer the championship from the East to the West. Incidentally it came out that President Young had been instructed to sign Paul Hines for Indianapolis again, and the only reason upon which negotiations split was in regard to advance money.

Capt. Anson Wins at Hand-Ball.

Capt. Anson prides himself upon having won his first match this year. It was a hand-ball match, and was decided at McGurn's court yesterday afternoon. The opposing player was Thomas R. Barrett, and $25 a side depended on the result. The conditions were best three in five games of twenty-one aces each. The first game resulted: Anson, 21; Barrett, 19. The second, Barrett, 21; Anson, 15. The third, Barrett failed to score. The fourth decided the match, Anson winning his third game by a score of 21 to 10. In sports where skill counts the Captain excels. He regrets that he must start for Florida Monday with his colts, because it will deprive him of a chance to have a few shooting trials with some of the crack wing-shots, to say nothing of his ambitious billiard experts, and have a few sessions at the game of draw. His father taught him to play billiards, shoot, and bet on jack-pots. Now he can beat the old gentleman at billiards and the traps, and make a stand-off with him at poker. It is said there is considerable money to be had on the proposition that Anson Sr. and his two sons can beat any three wing-shots who reside in the State of Iowa.

A Sensational Rumor Downed.

A rumor that the National League had decided to break the National agreement and make a raid on the minor leagues for desirable players was in circulation yesterday. It was one of those wild-eyed reports that could not be authenticated and was apparently groundless. Persons interested in the local National League Club emphatically denied it.

Players Signed and Released.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6.—The association Secretary has issued the following bulletin:

"Contracts for 1890: With St. Louis, George Adams and William Klusman; Athletic, C. T. Bowers; Syracuse, Joseph H. Ramsey and Grant Briggs. Released: By Toledo, L. W. Barclay; Columbus, Charles Marr."

Kansas City vs. Chicago.

A meeting of the trap-shooters was held at the Sherman House last night and the challenge of the Kansas City sportsmen to shoot a match at live pigeons was accepted. The match will be shot at Watson's Park, Grand Crossing, March 6 and 7. Each man will have a try at fifty-five birds, and the teams will include ten to fifteen of the leading shooters of the two cities. Committees were appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the Kansas City marksmen. Practice shoot s for the match were ordered by the meeting. The first will be held Feb. 11 at Watson's Park.

The committee recently appointed by a meeting of Chicago sportmen to select a site for a new shooting park have decided upon a tract of land at Highland Station on the Burlington. A special train will leave Union Depot at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon for the accommodation of those who may desire to visit the property.

Today's Card at Clifton.

CLIFTON, N. J., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Entries for tomorrow:

First race, five furlongs—Rosemary Murrayeiding, Montana, Rattler, Willie Barton, Waldo Johnson, Stonewall, Roger, Athenia, filly, Jim Carr, Ella M., Jenevous, Navillie, Imogene, Fizarro, Una filly, Index.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—James C. Lottery, Brynwood, Brodie, Friar, Free Lance, Belfair, Pomery Sec, Esau, Richland, Isis, Harrison, Nellie Booker, Watterson, Benefit.

Third race, seven and one-half furlongs—Success, Prodigal, Panatello, Lemon Blossom, He, Theora, Seatick, Marshall Luke, Hairspring.

Fourth race, one mile and three-quarters—W. Daly Jr., Frank Ward, Barnum, John Arkins, Taxgatherer, Fannie H.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Long Jack, Miss Thomas, Little Jake, Howerson, Lorris, Lizzie M., Dougan, Golden Rod, Calera, Ripley, America, Lady Archer, St. Mary, Baxter, Pall Mall.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Issaquena filly, Grimaldi, Red Elm, Bridget Keaton, Bradford, King Hazem, Brait, Glenmound, Moonstone, Gypsy King.

Racing Results at Guttenberg.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—There was a large crowd on hand today, but the track was still in bad shape.

First race, five furlongs—Howe won, Carlow second, Redstone third. Time, 1:06½.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Buckstone won, Pearl second, Bob C. third. Time, 1:31½.

Third race, six furlongs—Frejois won, Zuiu second, King William third. Time, 1:21.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—J. J. O'B. won, Ralph Black second, King Idle third. Time, 1:31½.

Fifth race, one mile and an eighth—

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE, NO. 503, F. & A. M.—All members of Home Lodge, No. 503, F. & A. M., are earnestly requested to be present at the regular Communication of Feb. 7, 1890, to consider the propriety of the lodge subscribing to the capital stock of the proposed Masonic Temple. J. H. GILBERT, W. M.
J. L. D. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1890.

THE prospects of republicanism in Portugal are not bright if the report be true that Maj. Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese military adventurer who got his country into trouble with England by his headstrong course in Mashona Land, is going back home to be the leader of the movement. Much as this country would delight to see a republican form of government established in Portugal nothing desirable can be expected to result from the operations of a purely military adventurer. Should he be successful it would only be a change from monarchy to a military dictatorship.

YESTERDAY marked no change in the local money situation, but it was a day of unusually dull business at the banks. The demand for 6 per cent money is light, but the banks as yet show but little disposition to revive the demand by a reduction in the interest rate. Sterling was weak and declined ½ cent. New York exchange was dull at par. There were large sales of bonds at the Chicago Stock Exchange. Prices of the general list of stocks in New York closed with practically no change.—The Chicago produce markets were generally weak, with not much doing except in wheat and oats. The former was depressed by free selling for a firm in Buffalo and also by the absence of an expected crop scare. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 15 cents lower, lard and ribs 5 cents lower, wheat ½ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower on futures, oats easier, rye weak, barley and flaxseeds firm.

THE National Association of Stove Manufacturers is now in session in this city. Its President in his opening address said:

> There is a bill now before Congress which calls for an increased duty on mica. All stove manufacturers are directly interested, and if you have not already written to your Representatives and Senators in Congress instructing them as to your position no time should be lost. I do not favor protection by duty of the article of mica for the reason that it is an article of necessity, and nothing has ever been invented that could be substituted for it. An additional cost over present prices would simply in the end come out of the consumer.

It is no wonder that he spoke so strongly, for no more shameless demand has been made of late than this request of two or three owners of mica mines in New England that mica shall be taken off the free list and saddled with a dollar a pound duty, so that their "infant rocks" may be protected. They have found the competition of better mines hinders their making large profits and quick fortunes, hence they want a tax levied for their benefit on the stove manufacturers, which the latter will collect from the people. As there is no substitute for mica, and as all the protection in the world will not improve the quality of New England mica, the protection theory does not justify this impudent demand, which should be fought by the stove manufacturers to the bitter end.

THE McKinley Customs Administrative bill is hung up in the Senate Finance Committee. It ought to stay there till it has been thoroughly examined and purged, if it is, as is alleged, a bill which under the pretense of reforming the customs service is meant to increase the tariff duties on a number of articles which are already protected enough. Most of the tariff duties are too high, and this is no time to shove them up. There is a limit to the patience of the people, even of Mr. McKinley's much-enduring and long-suffering constituents. There is room to fear that the gentleman from Ohio was too much impressed by the arguments of those specially protected individuals who were summoned to appear before his committee and tell how unless each of them got just a "leetle" more protection his business would be ruined, or he would not make a big fortune as fast as he wished. Mr. McKinley is an aspirant for the mantle worn by "Pig-Iron" Kelley, but it will not be safe for him to put it on before he learns whether his constituents will stand by him as faithfully as Judge Kelley's did. He should have a talk with the farmers of his district and find whether they are eager to have their taxes increased. The artisans have already voted no on that proposition.

THE conference in this city between the Freight Committee from Nebraska and the railroad officials has resulted in a concession of 10 per cent on the rates now charged on corn to Chicago by the Nebraska lines. The reduction is not so great as the one asked for, and may not content the people in whose interest the committee has acted. But it is perhaps the best thing that could be done just now. It was considered likely that a reduction of five cents per 100 pounds from all points would be followed by such a rush of corn to market as to cause a further break in prices sufficiently large to rob the farmer of the benefit and confer the whole of it on the middlemen and consumers. It was thought that a two-cent reduction might not bring about such an avalanche of offerings as to seriously depress the market below the present low level. It is difficult to judge as between these two positions in regard to the amount of the movement due to the adoption of this or that freight schedule. But there can be no dispute as to the fact that the speculators are destitute of tender mercies for the producer and will hammer down prices to the quick if they think the magnitude of the supply warrants them in doing so. If he offers the corn for sale more freely than it is wanted the market will be weak, as no concession by transportation companies can avail to make a buyer bid anxiously for property when he believes it to be a glut in the market.

THE Supreme Court has just given a decision which will inspire Samuel Fielden, one of the Anarchists, with hope that he can get out of Joliet, where he was sent for life by Gov. Ogiesby, who commuted his death sentence. Fielden through his attorney recently asked the court for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States to reverse the judgment in his case. The State Supreme Court had been asked to amend the record so that it should show that when judgment was finally rendered the plaintiff was not in court, the record stating, as is customary, "on this day came again the parties," etc. The court refused to do it. Fielden claims that he has been deprived of an important constitutional right, that of being present when final judgment is rendered, and says denial is in derogation of that portion of the fourteenth amendment which says no person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws. Judge Shope, speaking for the Supreme Court, says he thinks its action was right in refusing to amend the record, but deems it possible that a Federal question is involved. If one is it is his duty to grant the writ; if not to refuse. Being in doubt he has decided to give the petitioner a chance. Therefore the Supreme Court of the United States will be given an opportunity to pass once more on the fourteenth amendment and say whether it gives a criminal the right to be present in the State Supreme Court when it passes finally on the action of the trial court. It is hardly likely that Fielden will make anything by this last move.

THE NORTH DAKOTA LOTTERY BILL.

The new State of North Dakota is in imminent danger of making an infamous record for herself at the outset. The Senate has passed the Sandager Lottery Revenue bill by a large majority and it is confidently asserted that it is certain to go through the House. The Governor, it is said, will interpose his veto, but the lobby and friends of the bill are confident of securing the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it over his veto. The citizens of the State who have any care for her good name are working desperately to arouse public sentiment and to prevent this disgraceful blot upon her record at the beginning of her career as a State. The opposition, however, is powerful and has plenty of money to spend and is appealing to the people with the specious argument that inasmuch as the Constitution of the State does not prohibit lotteries and their incorporation would be lawful they ought not to hesitate in their financially crippled condition to derive a handsome profit from an evil which they cannot prevent anyway.

It is well understood that the bill in question is drawn up in the interests of the Louisiana State Lottery, whose charter will expire in 1895, and whose further legal existence in the Southern States is rendered impossible after that date. There is no other State in the Union where it can get a legal hold and it agrees to pay $100,000 annually into the State Treasury of North Dakota for the purpose of fleecing its victims, the first installment to be paid immediately upon the passage of the bill which would give it vested rights no future legislature could disturb. The advocates of the scheme are making plausible arguments. They point to the fact that there is nothing in the law to prevent the people from investing or the company from having its agents in every town, hence, the lottery being a necessary evil, it is better to take the revenue and relieve the desperate finances of the State.

A moralist satirically disposed would observe in this connection that the people of North Dakota, shocked at the evils of drinking, have cut off all possibilities of revenue from taxing liquor and are now determined to make up the loss from the equally insidious and oftentimes more fatal evil of gambling. As between the two evils the latter is certainly not the lighter or more respectable. Its influence, indeed, in demoralizing a whole community is much more rapid and its effects quite as ruinous. In this particular case the offense is peculiarly infamous, as the Government of the State proposes to make itself the agent of the most powerful gambling concern in this country and one which has done more to demoralize the politics and social conditions of Louisiana than all other influences combined. Once in the clutches of this devilish the new State will be powerless. It will dominate its politics, control its material resources, absorb its sustenance, spread its evil influences all over the West, and rob and swindle without stint. The people of North Dakota should think twice before they consent to the legalization of this monstrous swindle. They should heed the warning words of their Chief Justice: "Save North Dakota from the stigma of being the tool of gamblers under the guise of a lottery. Poverty we can stand—infamy never." These are brave, noble words and should be heeded by the North Dakotans. It will be too late to consider them once they have passed this bill over their Governor's veto. The infamous record will then have been made and cannot be blotted out. It will be a stench in the nostrils of the whole country.

BLACKBURN'S BOMBAST.

The Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, not satisfied with the opposition made by Messrs. Carlisle and Breckinridge to Speaker Reed's ruling, delivers himself of the following fulmination of vituperative blackguardism:

> "If I was a member of the House," he told a correspondent, "and I wish I was, I would walk down in front of that man Reed and I would say to him: 'You dare to vote me and put my name on that record; you dare to name me and cast a stigma upon me as a Representative of this body and I will make it a personal matter with you, you dirty despot, and when you leave that chair I will hold you accountable for it.' And I would deny the right of the Clerk of the House to record me as present in this House without my name or my voice had voted in this House. If Randall was in his seat today, and if our men in their seats would have the nerve to stand up against this man, who, I know, is at heart a brutal coward, or else he would not play such a bluff game, that fight would have been won two days ago."

This is simply an exhibition of frothy blatherskite unrelieved by the slightest gleam of intelligence in considering the situation. Speaker Reed is an officer of the House and was doing the will of the majority of the House, and was sustained upon every appeal against his ruling. When he saw a member of the House present and not answering to his name he had him put down as present. The Clerk recorded the simple truth. The Speaker did not vote any Democrat, as this bombastic Bobadil charges. He simply directed his name put down as present, as the House desired to have done. If Blackburn had been a member of the House would he have risen in his place and challenged the Speaker as to the physical fact of his presence? Of course not. The Speaker had the right to direct the Clerk to enter the names of those present as present. In the absence of regular rule the chair followed parliamentary rule and the House supported him. He made no ruling that had not the sanction of the House. If the House had overruled him that would have ended it. The House was responsible for his rulings.

The absurd ranting of Blackburn shows, first, that he is a stranger to the common rules of parliamentary procedure, and, second, that he ignores the fact that a decisive majority of the House over and over again on appeal sustained the Speaker. The latter was simply acting according to the wishes of the House and he has explained to the House and the country and the Democrats and to Blackburn, if he has the sense to understand it, that he was merely the instrument of the will of the House, and that the House was speaking through him, and responsible for his rulings.

All this blackguardism of Blackburn therefore, which he directs against the Speaker, applies to every member constituting the majority rather than to Mr. Reed. The naked question was simply this: Was there a quorum entitled to vote within the bar of the House in presence of the Speaker? When certain members declined to answer to their names they were recorded as present *because they were present*. Blackburn does not deny that fact. Who then is in the wrong, and who is mad because the Speaker would not enter a *lie* upon the records in violation of the orders of the House?

THE HOUSE'S NEW RULES.

Yesterday's paper contained the important features of the report of the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives. They are designed to expedite legislation, to give to the majority the power of which the bad rulings of previous Speakers and poor rules of previous Houses have long deprived it, and to take from a factious minority its usurped right to block the wheels of the Government. Their adoption will be an indorsement of the recent rulings of the Speaker over which the Democratic minority has howled and rent its raiment.

The first important change is the provision that members present and not voting shall be so entered by the Clerk after the names of those voting in the negative and affirmative under the head of "present and not voting." It is impossible to see what exception can be taken to this. It is recording a fact, it is making the journal truthful, and it is putting it out of the power of a minority to interfere with the transaction of business.

The second modification aims at the checking of filibustering by providing that motions to postpone to a certain day, to refer, and to postpone indefinitely shall not be twice allowed in the same day at the same stage of proceedings. The old rule that motions to adjourn, to adjourn to a fixed day, and to take a recess shall always be in order is also stricken out, and, as in the House of Commons, it is left to the Speaker to decide whether the motions are dilatory or honestly meant. If the latter he will entertain them, if the former not. Probably in practice he will permit each to be put once. There are also some other changes of the old practice which will hardly be objected to by any one which are intended to enable the House to do its work with more dispatch.

These rules will be fought by the Democrats on the ground that they "gag the minority," and for the further reason that the removal of the old obstructions which have allowed one malicious man to interfere with the business of the House for days will open the door for the unchecked and extravagant appropriation of money. If this be so it will be easy for those who will have to foot the bills to apply the remedy. Representatives who are so wasteful of the public money as to make it necessary to levy new taxes or prevent the lessening of burdens already too great are accountable to the people. If the latter, out of whose pockets the taxes come, are satisfied to remain like Issachar "a strong ass couching down between two burdens"—a wasteful House and an extravagant Senate—they have a right to be plundered. If they are not thus satisfied they can cut off the heads of one or two hundred plundering Representatives when they ask for a reelection, and their successors will be taught a lesson of frugality which will last for a long time. See the effect which the punishment of the salary grabbers has had even to this day.

But to say that because of possible extravagance which the people can check and punish there shall be no legislation at all except such as a minority may permit is carrying economy altogether too far. It is destroying the right of the majority to rule under the pretense of preventing the people from being robbed. The new rules should be adopted as soon as possible, so that the House may proceed to business.

THE COPYRIGHT GRAB.

The advocates of the International Copyright bill are now confident that they will be able to secure the passage of this pernicious measure during the present session of Congress, as the bill has been favorably reported upon in the Senate and is under consideration by two committees of the House, both of which are expected to report favorably on it. It may be possible, indeed, that such an unjust measure will pass in the interests of a monopoly of American publishers combined with the English, but if it shall, the Congressmen who vote for it will have to answer some sharp questions from their book-reading constituents. They ought to know by this time that the most the people wish to concede is the payment to the foreign author of a moderate royalty on all copies of his work issued through American publishing houses, and that they are not willing to give three or four times what they now pay for books. They are not willing that a combine of English and American publishers shall control the market and put up the price of books to exorbitant rates, as they will do in case this bill is passed. They do not want to pay for books padded out into three volumes, at a guinea a volume, as in England. They do not want the ownership of books to become the privilege of the rich, and they do not want to be forced to go to circulating libraries for them. They do not want, in a word, a book trust. For these reasons, if this bill should pass, the Congressmen responsible for it will be sharply called to account by an indignant people.

EXPORT CHANGES AT THE SEABOARD.

The diminishing export business at the Port of New York is the occasion for grave comment by some of the papers of that city. The abolition of tolls on the Erie Canal seems to have only lessened the rate at which the business falls off, and now a proposition to ask the Legislature for an appropriation for improvements in that waterway is met with sneers by the men who are supposed to be in control of that body. The canal is still inadequate to permit the passage of fully laden boats which have only six feet of draught, while the carrying power of the railroad trains is continually increasing, and the latter are avoiding the old time port at the mouth of the Hudson because of the comparatively great cost of transfer to ocean carrying vessels. Canal freights have been enormously reduced. The present rate is about four cents per bushel or $320 per load, which is little more than a quarter of the charges of fifteen years ago. Since that time there has been an important reduction in the cost of storage, but other terminal charges are still high and it is now asked if they cannot be materially lowered in order to prevent the utter losing of the export business in grain from the Port of New York. The shipment of the principal articles of farm produce from Baltimore last year was more than twice as large as the like movement in 1888, and it is claimed that the gain of the Maryland port was mostly at the expense of the merchants on Manhattan Island.

It is alleged that the elevator men and the wharf-owners in New York are in large part responsible for the growing evil. The former have combined into what is practically a trust, which maintains a large number of houses in idleness while paying dividends which are estimated to be as high as 30 to 50 per cent per year. It is claimed that their reasonable rate of a quarter of a cent per bushel for each ten days (the same as in Chicago) is improperly accompanied by charges for extras, such as the one for the use of steam shovels in unloading, the same being as much a part of an elevator as a propelling screw is part of a boat. There can be no doubt that this and the nefarious mixings and doctorings of grain permitted there have had much to do with causing the decadence complained of. But both of these obstacles to commercial activity can be more easily got rid of than the one great trouble of lighterage. Most of the transfers of grain to ocean-bound vessels have to be made by means of lighters, and their employment adds enormously to the expense of the work, while it is difficult to see how it can be avoided except by the abandonment of the warehouses for others in more accessible locations. This change is precisely the one that is sought to be accomplished by the radical step of transferring the business to other ports.

The plain fact of the matter seems to be that the commerce of the Port of New York long since reached the point of crowding to the extent of partial hindrance, which obliges delay and invites the imposition of special charges for the transaction of business as expeditiously as possible. The reaction has come and is perhaps more violent than the sufferers from it deem just or necessary. In that event the complainers may expect to recover a part of the temporarily lost prestige, but it will probably be found impracticable to prevent a further increase in the foreign commerce of the rival ports. The facilities already provided by them for the accomplished diversion will not cease to be attractive when arrangements have been made for toning down some of the objectionable facts which now exist at the mouth of the Hudson.

MAYOR CREGIER'S FOOLISH TALK.

Mayor Cregier has lived here a long time, but he seems to be strangely ignorant of local history. He appears even to have forgotten what was done by other city officers when he himself was in the employ of the municipality. He says in an interview on the gambling question:

> Of course I can take out the police and batter down the doors, but then what? In the first place, suppose that some place like Hamkins' is thus closed up, what happens? Why, rooms are taken at the Palmer House, the Grand Pacific, the Sherman, and the Tremont, and where you had one gambling-house you now have four. You have spread the evil, not killed it.

This did not happen while Washburn was raiding the gamblers in 1872-'73 and suppressing gaming. Why? Because before the raids were begun the hotelkeepers, large and small, were notified that if they allowed "hells" to be opened under their roofs their liquor licenses would be revoked and the rooms where games were going on would be broken into just as if they were in a business block. The effect such raids would have on the business of a hotel any one can see. The result was the hotelmen were on the lookout and the gamblers could not get a footing on their premises. They would be equally careful now if sure the Mayor was in earnest. The same thing happened during the Roche Administration.

Mr. Cregier next says:

> Do you begin to realize the difficulties to be met before any gambling-house can be pulled? Suppose we do batter down the doors and carry off what we find, they simply replevin it all back again, and, as I have said, seek several resorts instead of one, and begin again.

It will not be replevied if the police officers attend to their business. Washburn's custom was to rush the captured gambling implements, the roulette wheels, faro-boxes, chips, etc., down to the old Central Station, where they were thrown into the furnace, or if too large to go in whole were broken up and thrown in. The law directs them to be destroyed. No gambling tools were replevied from him. The gamblers raged. They said they would bring damage suits, but they never did. What court listens to the suit of a man who alleges that he has been deprived of articles used for the unlawful purpose of gambling? The fact of his having them shows he is in an unlawful business.

It is disgusting to hear such talk from an old resident and a Mayor. If he really wants to put an end to gambling but does not know how let him send for Washburn. Let him ask ex-Mayor Roche how he did it, and get some instruction from men who closed the dens and kept them closed.

MR. PLATT'S GREAT SERVICE TO NEW YORK STATE.

A dispatch from New York says:

> If New York could have been polled today to ascertain who is the most unpopular man in the city undoubtedly Thomas C. Platt, who killed the Fair bill, would have gained the distinction by an overwhelming majority. General depression was occasioned by the news from Albany that the Fair bill had been killed. Mayor Grant was much depressed by the news.

Why should Mr. Platt be considered the most unpopular man in New York? What has he done to earn for himself this unenviable distinction? What is it that has produced such a dangerous degree of depression in Mayor Grant, who, with Tammany Hall at his back, is running New York City?

The answer is that Platt has defeated this Jeremy Diddler scheme of Tammany to get control of the World's Fair funds and run them in the interests of the Democratic party in the Presidential election. The original bill was stuffed with Tammany partisans and their tools, who would play into their hands, and with a few gold-spectacled mugwumps to give the scheme of the sharpers an air of respectability. The combine had also pulled the wool over Dr. Depew's eyes and secured his powerful advocacy of the bill. This was not a hard task Dr. Depew is a good lawyer, an able railroad manager, a witty, genial after-dinner speaker, and a delightful comrade. He thinks he is an astute politician and a competent working partisan, but he is nothing of the kind. He knows no more of politics when dealing with the Tammany sharps and cutthroats than a baby. Tammany sharps had no difficulty in pulling the blinders over his eyes and using him as their agent.

Tom Platt, on the other hand, is a practical politician and knows a Tammany trick the instant he sees it. He recognized what the World's Fair bill meant at the first glance, and he checkmated it. He saw the little game of Tammany to grab the bonds, the gate money, the pledges, and the subscriptions and use the whole boodle to sweep New York in 1892 and capture the Legislature, and with the State for the Democracy secure the Presidential election. He did not disturb the details of their bill. He did not eliminate any Democratic or mugwump names. He simply added twenty Republican names to politically equalize the board of management. Tammany and Mayor Grant and the mugwump cherubs had shouted in chorus that they wanted the Fair business to be non-partisan. Tom Platt simply helped them to make it non-partisan by taking the House bill and putting on enough Republican names to offset the Democrats and thus preserve the equilibrium. He simply wanted Tammany "to drink fair."

Immediately the Tammany organs commenced to howl in unison, Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart, and the whole pack, showing that their game had been spoiled. The *Times*, which has become the intensest of the Tammany organs in the city, led off in the howl, followed by the *Sun*, *Star*, and *Herald*. Even the *World*, which knows the baseness and corruption of Tammany, was found bowling in the canine concert. The *Tribune* (Republican) was dazed by the noise, and Dr. Depew has not yet recovered from his astonishment, now that his blinders are off, at seeing how far he was led by Tammany. The bill, judging from last night's failure of the conference committee to reach an agreement and the poor prospect of a compromise hereafter, is practically dead. Mr. Platt is charged with being the man who has done the killing and spoilt the chances of New York. So say all of Tammany's tools. He has spoiled nothing but Tammany Hall's tricky game, and for this he deserves the thanks of the country. He has saved New York from a terrible scandal. He has checkmated the whole gang of Tammany boodlers and heelers. He has saved Dr. Depew and a few other Republicans, who had been bamboozled by Tammany, from the results of their own thoughtless action. Did they suppose, or had Tammany the brazen effrontery to expect, that a scheme matured under such circumstances would have got any Republican votes in Congress, or that Republicans in that body would have lent their aid to Tammany to obtain control of National politics and thus extend its area of corruption and demoralization? Mr. Platt has done a salutary work in exposing Tammany's trick, and deserves credit for his shrewdness, foresight, and courage.

ROOM WANTED FOR MORE PARASITES.

The city can raise to spend for all purposes exclusive of schools—the saloon licenses remaining as they are—but eight million dollars. Nevertheless the different departments have sent in estimates footing up about eleven and a half millions, and every head of a bureau insists that it is absolutely necessary that he should have every cent he asks for, and swears that he has been too modest in his demands. While every officer says that he asks for more money than last year merely because "the public good requires it," in reality he wants a chance to stick some more leeches on the public so that there may be more blood-sucking. The municipal dog is so beset with fleas already that there is no room for another, but each department chief vows that there is shelter for just a few more fleas on the sorely afflicted animal. They think that the grandeur of a city depends on the number of parasites it has, and that every addition adds to the glory of Chicago.

There is undoubtedly need of larger appropriations for some branches of the public service than last year, for the city is much bigger, but that does not justify this wild eleven-and-a-half-million raid on the taxpayers, which it must be remembered is exclusive of the nearly six millions demanded by the School Board. There must be more money expended than usual for sewerage purposes. Means must be provided for the cleansing of the South Fork and for dredging out the West Fork so that water can be pumped from it into the Desplaines. Additional pumping machinery will have to be bought so that the city can throw 80,000 cubic feet of water a minute into the canal, thus purifying the water in the river and that which will go down the valley. Nor is there any difficulty about getting the money for these things. A fund is at the disposal of the Mayor and the Council. They have but to raise saloon licenses $100 a year or $33.33 per four months, and they will have nearly half a million dollars. Out of this can be paid the expenses of the new sewerage and pumping works, and the remainder can be used to support a large number of needy Democratic workers for whom places have not yet been made.

If this increase in the license fee lessens the consumption of liquor all the better. If it does not, and people will insist on drinking as much as before, it simply gives to the city a larger share of what they spend and to the saloonkeeper a smaller one. If the money has to be squandered for drink the more of it the city gets and makes a good use of the better. In that way the drinker gets some return for his bibulous expenditure.

THE country cannot contemplate this conflict and the causes which have precipitated it without indignation as well as apprehension, for the position which Speaker Reed and his Republican colleagues have assumed in this Congress is without a parallel in the past, and is big with the gravest dangers for the future. In the whole century of our National existence the House of Representatives has never before had a Speaker who so contemptuously ignored the rights of the minority or who so coolly trampled upon all parliamentary precedents and constitutional privileges.—*Baltimore Sun.*

What rights have been ignored by the Speaker? The right of a member of the House to be considered absent when he is present? Where did he get such a right? Wherein is the Speaker's policy "revolutionary"? A revolution is a turning over or upsetting of the law, and in the case in point of common parliamentary usage. If the Speaker was revolutionary why did the House sustain him on appeal, and why did it not overrule him? If there was no quorum present why did not the Democrats show that fact? In all the contest not one of them denied that a quorum was present. This was not an arbitrary act of the Speaker, but a lawful one. In the absence of House rules he ruled according to parliamentary usage as laid down in Cushing's Manual. The House, by sustained his ruling, ordered the Speaker to have the truth recorded in the journals, and he did so, and no one challenged its accuracy. In the absence of any specific rule the Speaker followed the common procedure of parliamentary law, and the House supported him on appeal every time. What is there revolutionary in this? By what authority does the *Sun* indulge in such loose declarations or why does it seek to deceive and mislead its readers by such a gross misstatement of facts?

TOUCHED by the poverty of that struggling young State, North Dakota, the philanthropic Louisiana Lottery company will be only too glad to contribute something to its relief.

WITH that $25,000 he got from the London *Times* Mr. Parnell could start an opposition daily paper and run it at least four or five days.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW need not let that speech he has been expecting to deliver at the opening of the World's Fair in New York go wholly to waste. Suitably amended and worked over, he can use it in Chicago.

THE decision of a Wichita Justice of the Peace that corn is fuel and cannot be levied upon as horse feed will give the eminent legal minds of the country an entirely new wrinkle.

THOSE New York papers that take occasion now and then to compare Gotham's water supply with that of Chicago appear to labor under the hallucination that the Chicago River is the source of the water supply of this city. It may be that they have forgotten all about the tunnel two and a half miles long through which Chicago has for many years drawn the pure waters of Lake Michigan, and that they have never heard of the new tunnel four miles long now rapidly building. So far as the Chicago River is concerned it may be said that this fragrant stream is in process of ultimate purification. Chicago is working unitedly with that end in view, and she never fails to accomplish her purposes. With the best water supply in the world and a river clear and sparkling flowing through the city Chicago will not forget to drop a tear of sympathy now and then for New York, whose "Croton" is surface water, full of animalculæ, warm in summer, impure at all times, and can never be any better.

MISSISSIPPI may fail in securing the repeal of the fifteenth amendment, but she can have the proud satisfaction of burning it in effigy.

SENATOR VEST should strive to overcome his hatred of Chicago. If he ever gets to the good world he will meet a great many Chicagoans there.

LEGISLATURES come high, but we've got to have one occasionally.—*Louisiana Lottery Company.*

That's so.—*Brice.*

"IT is estimated," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "that 310,000 negroes will leave South Carolina in the spring for Louisiana." If there are many of that kind of negroes in South Carolina their price must have risen marvelously since the war.

MRS. LANGTRY'S silver bathtub is not such a novelty as many seem to think it. Every photographer has his silver bath.

IN A MINOR KEY.

As to Gotham.
New York's little World's Fair
Boomlet is dead.
Plotting and Platt knocked it
Square in the head.

Lumping the Anniversaries.

Ardent Lover—"Darling, when does your birthday come?"

Object of His Affections—"It comes on Christmas, Harold."

Ardent Lover (with an eye to future economy in the matter of presents)—"Good! Let's be married Christmas-Day, Maud!"

Totally Depraved.

"Grindstone, you say you don't believe in the goosebone. What do you believe in?"

"In the planets, Kiljordan."

"I tell you it won't do. If you ask me what kind of a spring we're going to have I can take a goose's bone and answer you."

"And if you ask me the same question I can read my answer in the stars."

This Makes It Plain.

Interviewer—"Mr. Cleveland, will you kindly tell me exactly what you mean by tariff reform?"

Mr. Cleveland (with much emphasis)—"By tariff reform, sir, I mean the judicious, careful, well-considered, thorough, methodical, painstaking, and, I may say, the much-needed reform of the—er—tariff, sir."

PERSONALS.

John Nichols, who lives near Dallas, Ore., and is 85 years old, recently captured his fortieth bear.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis hopes to complete the biography of her late husband in season to sail for Europe in May.

M. Dubois, Vanderbilt's famous $8,000 cook, has been engaged as chef of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

Miss May B. Russell, a pioneer Sister of Mercy on the Pacific coast, is a sister of Sir Charles Russell, it is stated.

James Saunders, who keeps a livery stable at Chehalis, claims that he was the first white child born in Washington Territory.

Dr. Edward Eggleston affirms that in his opinion there is not a single American author who really makes an income out of his books.

Prince Karl of Denmark has just returned home after a cruise in the West Indies. He was the first Danish Prince to visit his country's possessions there and was received with much enthusiasm.

Miss Rebekah E. Roberts has been admitted to practice in the Orphan's Court of Philadelphia. This makes the second woman lawyer at the bar of that city, the other being Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore.

Louis Braham, a Cincinnati pawnbroker, lost a $50 diamond stud from his show window. He had reason to suspect an old gray rat which had been seen in the window, caught and killed him, cut him open, and found the missing jewel.

The Emperor of China had to choose between depriving his sheep and goats of their pasturage on the lawns around the Temple of Heaven and having an open quarrel with his mother, the Dowager Empress. He preferred the latter.

Samuel James Wood, the Harry Howard of London, has recently died. He was for thirty years a member of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire and of its successor, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and wore the society's medal for life-saving with six extra bars on it. He claimed a total of 163 lives saved.

Mr. Page, the father of the four Texas girl babies, has received many letters of condolence and congratulation, some proffering financial assistance. A lady, said to be an old maid living out West, writes that she has seen the newspaper reports, and on proper proof being made that it was an actual occurrence she will send a check for $300. She wishes it understood, however, that the gift is a token of sympathy for the mother.

Tom Platt's name was appended to the memorial presented to Congress which said, among other preposterous things, that politics would not be permitted to enter into the New York World's Fair scheme. Mr. Platt now says: "I never signed the memorial of the Committee on Legislation of the World's Fair to Congress. If anything purporting to be my signature is attached to that document it was put there without my knowledge or consent. As I did not sign the address I am not responsible for its statements. I never saw it."

Margaret Fuller was a school-mistress before she became a Marchioness. She swayed men and women not by her personal beauty, for she had none, nor by the magic of her voice, for it was not euphonious, but by the sheer force of her royal intellect. She had some personal peculiarities which were neither agreeable nor attractive. One of these was a fashion of moving her neck, and looking at her shoulders as if she admired them. This gifted woman is scarcely more than a tradition in American literature today, but the time was when she was a power dreaded by Longfellow.

The German Emperor and Empress have been busy of late in unpacking and arranging the innumerable and magnificent gifts presented to them by the Sultan. Those of the Emperor include a splendid sword, valued at not less than $75,000. The blade is an old Damascus one, of remarkable beauty, being engraved with sentences from the Koran. The hilt is studded with emeralds and diamonds. The presents of the Empress include a pair of agraffes, composed of the most superb diamonds, from which hang strings of pearls and diamonds, which can be formed into a collar. The value of this gift alone is said to be $125,000.

CURRENT NOTES.

Tomlet—"I see that they are making cloth out of glass." Boblet—"For opera dresses and the ballet, I imagine."—*New York Herald.*

A squeeze in the stock market may be a bear hug or it may be the result of getting entangled in bull rushes.—*Binghamton Republican.*

She—"I hear poor Charley Goodenough has shot himself. Did he lose his money?" He—"No. He married a woman with a mission."—*Life.*

"It seems impossible to get away from them," said a Wall street sufferer who saw a shark while sojourning in Florida.—*Washington Post.*

"Who shall set a limit to the influence of a human being?" queries the philosopher. The human being's office boy, of course.—*Somerville Journal.*

Brown—"Why do they call Prof. Quay the electric pianist?" Smith—"O, I suppose because he has such shocking execution."—*Rome Sentinel.*

Ted—"Why don't you take your girl skating?" Ned—"She doesn't know how." Ted—"Lucky fellow! That's where all the fun comes in."—*Life.*

An exchange states: "A late census of France embraced 30,000,000 women all told." Of course they did; women never could keep a secret.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Do you want the earth?" inquired the haughty hotel clerk of a meekly complaining guest. "No," was the reply; "you can keep it awhile longer till I ask you for it."—*Washington Post.*

A woman writer says: "Women want comfort." And yet, offer a woman the choice between a ton of coal and a pair of French heel shoes and which do you suppose she will take?—*Texas Siftings.*

Mr. Awger (looking over editor's shoulder as he clips an article from an exchange)—"Does that require much intellect?" Editor—"None whatever; why, I believe even you could do it."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

"I see," said Mrs. Henpeck, "that the new Brazilian Government has established civil marriages." "Well, I wish you'd go down there and learn something about them. I'm getting mighty tired of this uncivil affair of ours."—*New York Sun.*

Tommy—"Paw, why do they always say 'counting noses' when they talk about counting a crowd?" Mr. Figg—"It started at political meetings, my son. You can see a politician's nose when there is not light enough to distinguish anything else."—*Terre Haute Express.*

THE MUNICIPAL M'GINTY.

New York *World*: The general feeling is that in the quarrel between the politicians the bill and the Fair will be lost.

Washington *Critic*: South Dakota has declared for New York for the World's Fair in a set of resolutions which constitute a flattering obituary notice.

New York *Herald*: New-Yorkers can hardly believe it, but there is a city on the globe almost as dirty as their own. It lies across the East River and is known as Brooklyn.

New York *Evening Post*: Now that the campaign is over and the "smoke of the battle has lifted from the field" the *Times* has so far regained its senses as to be able to remark that the whole project is dead, "unless a new departure can be made on other lines." This is marvelously fine hindsight! Why could not the *Times* discover six months ago that there could be no Fair held on the lines which were chosen?

Philadelphia *Telegraph*: To all intents and purposes the project of holding a great Exposition in New York to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Columbus' great achievement is as dead as Columbus himself.

New York *Times*: The fruitless contest will be resumed today, but the sooner it is ended the better. It occasions only disgust and indignation, and there seems to be no hope of saving anything from the wreck that Tom Platt and his minions have made.

New York *Sun*: Mr. J. W. Tappin, a member of the World's Fair Committee on Legislation, sent this letter to the Secretary of the Legislative Committee yesterday: "It is unnecessary for me to tell you that the situation as regards the World's Fair prospects is a critical one. Its condition requires heroic treatment."

New York *Commercial Advertiser*: The seventeen Republicans who recently declined to wear Platt's collar, on the ground that the G. O. P. could not afford to do wrong, are still holding out bravely. So are the Democrats in the Assembly. But so is Platt. And he seems likely to carry his point of keeping politics out of the Fair by keeping the Fair out of New York.

New York *Star*: If delay continues at Albany Congress may yet be patient long enough to allow time to save us from the effects of our own timidity and procrastination. It is chiefly as a matter of public sentiment that right action at Albany this week is imperative. If nothing else be done there before next Sunday the survival of the Fair project will be possible, although not probable.

Omaha *Bee*: It is apparent from the scramble for control of the proposed loan of $10,000,000 that the political bosses of New York prefer to disgrace the State and dishonor the memory of Columbus rather than give up the prospect of power and plunder which the handling of millions insures. Contrasted with the niggardly and mercenary spirit of New York, Chicago's open-handed generosity commands admiration on all sides.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Last night at the Auditorium Sarasate and D'Albert gave the first of their return concerts. The local orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Adolf Rosenbecker, furnished the opening number, Mendelssohn's overture to "Fingal's Cave." It was played with praiseworthy smoothness and excellent expression. Señor Sarasate came next with Raff's suite for violin and orchestra, consisting of a preludio, menuetto, aria, and moto perpetuo. The first named contains some intricate passage-work in double notes. It was taken at a great tempo, and if the double notes were not invariably in tune—as was the case—it was perhaps not to be wondered at. The third movement, a slow and sustained melody, was broadly played and beautifully phrased. An unlucky horn in the orchestra somewhat impaired the effect of the number by poor tones in an important melodic passage for his instrument. The moto perpetuo displayed the artist's skill in velocity playing to admirable advantage, and at its close he was recalled and gave a showy Spanish Dance—a style of music in which he appears to better advantage than in any other.

Herr D'Albert's principal number was the well-known "Concertstueck," op. 79, by Weber—with certain effective alterations by D'Albert, which, like those which Liszt introduced, are justifiable for the reason—and then only—that they enhance the effectiveness of the original without in any way disfiguring it. In the opening movement the well-known arpeggio passage with sforzando notes at intervals was given with these notes hammered beyond reason, so that they produced an unmusical

TO BEAT THE SOCIALISTS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S RESCRIPT SAID TO BE A TRICK.

Prince Bismarck Believed to Be Pulling the Political Wires—Such Is the View Taken by M. Leroy Beaulieu—Sir Charles Dilke's Opinion—One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost by a Mine Explosion in England—Plot to Assassinate Prince Ferdinand—Other Foreign News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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PARIS, Feb. 6.—Charles Dilke, who has just arrived at Paris, expressed himself to the *Herald* correspondent today in regard to the imperial rescripts of the German Emperor. "It is hard to say," began Sir Charles, "just how far these proposals to improve the lot of the working classes have been promoted by the desire to influence the approaching German elections. I am not, however, disposed to regard this action as merely an electoral device. The German Socialists are divided into two classes, one composed of ranting, red-handed Socialists in the worst sense of the word, the other of State Socialists who have at heart the good of the toiling thousands and who favor such legislation as will bring that good about by peaceful and lawful means. The present proposal for an international labor conference would seem to emanate from the latter class. Possibly the German Government has been influenced in making this proposal by the turbulent, dissatisfied condition of the laboring classes, but that is the history of all reforms, and in no way prevents it from being a fact that the step once taken, for whatever reason, the masses will benefit by the advance. If the English Government is invited to send official delegates to such an international congress I think the invitation will be accepted. A similar congress was convoked some time ago by Switzerland. Then Lord Salisbury accepted, but only under certain conditions. England has nothing to lose by taking part in such a congress. Already her hours of labor are shorter than those on the Continent, and her constant tendency is to establish the forty-five hours a week system at present in vogue in Australia. You know the eight-hour law for mines comes up before Parliament this session, and it is likely to be passed. On the whole I think there is no doubt that England will look favorably upon Germany's proposition whenever it is made, particularly if a Liberal Ministry should come into power before that time. I don't think that would make any difference, for this is not at all a party question. Lord Randolph Churchill and a number of Conservatives are distinctly in favor of labor reforms, whereas many Liberals who are manufacturers and monopolists would be against them.

"But it is idle to discuss what would happen should a Liberal Ministry come into power, because there is no reason to anticipate such a change, admitting that this International Congress takes place. In the first place, there are a number of European countries that would never take part in such a congress, but I think if it were called in Switzerland France, Belgium, and England would send delegates. They, as the chief commercial nations in Europe, will have a powerful influence upon the others. As to what they will be able to accomplish I am less hopeful, for the characteristics and aptitudes of each people are so different as well as the conditions under which they live that any deep-seated unanimity of opinion upon labor reform can hardly be looked for. Perhaps, however, they will be able to agree upon the length of working hours. For example, in trains like the Nord-Express, limiting the hours of labor does not necessarily lessen the amount produced in any case, and whatever the outcome of the congress, which will be but one step in the march toward the general socialistic upheaval which I regard as inevitable in fifty or a hundred years, our descendants will look upon the present organization of society much as we look upon the feudal system of our ancestors. How these changes will come about no one can tell. There are too many unknown factors in the problem, but changes are about to come and are coming."

M. BEAULIEU'S OPINION.

M. Leroy Beaulieu, one of the great political economists of the day, was also seen on the same subject. "I regard the proposal of the German Emperor as impracticable, dangerous, and in every way ill-advised," he said. "William II. is a young man with only a superficial knowledge of the vast question he has undertaken to deal with. Perhaps in his ignorance he has confidence in the remedy he suggests, but you may be quite sure that Prince Bismarck, who is pulling the wires behind the throne, is simply maneuvering to catch the votes of his socialistic enemies in the approaching elections. But that is precisely where the measure is dangerous, for in thus openly recognizing the Socialists he is unwittingly strengthening their cause, if not immediately, at least in no distant future. Then as to the practicability of the scheme. It needs only a moment's consideration to see that it is utterly absurd. A thousand objections arise on every hand. National pride, intolerance, radical differences in the resources and fertility of the soil, differences in characteristics of the people, differences in climate, system of Government, taxes, customs, military organization, general intelligence—all those things have a direct bearing upon the condition of the laboring classes. You might as well try to establish uniformity as regards the height of men or the color of their eyes as uniformity in the time and manner in which the various nations will do their work. One thing is certain: Of two peoples the one which has the poorer soil has the least energy, inferior intelligence and aptitudes, and will always have to work longer and harder than the others to accomplish the same result. No legislation can ever change that. No international congress can ever make an Italian do as much work in an hour as an American. Nor can an American workman hope to turn out in a given time a product which will possess the artistic excellence of a French article, for the Frenchman is essentially of an artistic nature. England has a distinct advantage over continental nations in having no enormous standing army. She has more men left to do her work. What laws can be made to balance this superiority which she enjoys in the labor markets of the world? Italy has no iron, no coal, how, then, can she hope to compete with the manufacturer in countries possessing both? No, the idea is simply preposterous. Never yet have the nations of Europe been able to agree upon even the most elementary subjects. They have tried again and again to come to some understanding on the sugar question, on the question of commercial treaties, on the question of a common money system, a common system of weights and measures, and on many other questions, but have never succeeded and never will succeed until you can do away with international prejudice and jealousy. If the nations of Europe have thus failed to agree in regard to these comparatively trivial questions, how can they ever hope to agree upon such a vital, fundamental question as that which would determine how a poor man shall earn his daily bread! And even if such an agreement were made who would enforce it? Suppose one of the nations got tired of the contract and refused to abide by it any longer, who would compel obedience? And what would be done with China, Japan, and India, whose millions of cheap workmen will in the near future become very serious competitors in the labor markets of the world? Would they be forced to sign the agreement, and if so, who would do the forcing? No, it is all too absurd to be more than a piece of political trickery."

MINE HORROR IN ENGLAND.

One Hundred and Fifty Persons Killed by an Explosion.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—An explosion occurred today in a colliery at Abersychan, in Monmouthshire, ten miles northwest of Newport. Over 300 miners were imprisoned, and for several hours no communication could be had with them. At least 150 are thought to have perished. An opening was finally effected, and at noon nearly 200 men had been rescued. A number of those taken out were severely injured.

The cause of the explosion was the flooding of pits adjacent to that in which the explosion occurred. By the flooding of these fire gas was dislodged and forced into the part where work was in progress, and there it was ignited and exploded. There must have been a great quantity of gas, as the explosion had tremendous force. It was heard at the distance of a mile. All the gearing in the shaft was thrown into the air as if from the mouth of a volcano, and simultaneously a vast bright volume of flame shot upward followed by a dense heavy column of smoke. The first party of rescuers organized endeavored to penetrate the pit through the old workings. They got far enough to be able to see groups of the dead, but they could not reach them, and were compelled to retreat by the suffocating volumes of smoke that rose in that direction. Upon the first appearance of a diminution in the volume of smoke rescuers went down the main shaft and reached the scene of the catastrophe. They rescued a large number of miners yet alive, but all were badly burned, and they brought out sixty dead bodies, nearly all so mutilated that the recognition of their identity is impossible. The latest estimate of the dead is 150.

The pit was considered a model one as to ventilation, and naked lights were used.

The colliery surgeons are satisfied that of those killed in the pit half were the victims of fire and the concussion and half were killed by suffocation.

PLOT TO KILL THE PRINCE.

Maj. Panitza Had All Things Prepared to Remove Ferdinand.

SOPHIA, Feb. 6.—It is now proved that Maj. Panitza had all things prepared for surrounding the palace during the ball Saturday and that the plot was to kill Prince Ferdinand at that time.

Panitza's plot for the assassination of Ferdinand was discovered in consequence of a quarrel among the conspirators and a noisy conference, the language of which was overheard. It was agreed by all the conspirators that they should remove Ferdinand, but a difference of opinion arose between them as to who should profit by the removal in mounting the throne as his successor. Panitza himself favored the restoration of Alexander; but others, regarding Alexander as no better than Ferdinand from the Russian point of view, wished to leave this subject for subsequent determination and have the Czar decide it.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—M. Kalopkoff, a merchant of Rustchuk and formerly a Russian officer, has been arrested for complicity in the Panitza conspiracy. He is believed to be the agent through whom the Russian Legation in Bucharest acted with the conspirators.

PURPOSE OF THE EMPEROR'S DECREE.

Socialists Outbid by the Kaiser in an Appeal for Popular Favor.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says the main purpose of the Emperor's decree is to render unnecessary any exceptional anti-social legislation after the expiration of the limit within which the present law has force. The correspondent says the effect of the Emperor's decrees can only be compared to that produced by the news of the Prussian victories in 1866 and in 1870. The Emperor is spoken of as "The beggars' Emperor" and in terms of similar suggestion. The Austrian press praises highly the noble initiative, but is skeptical as to the success of such a conference.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent believes that the semi-official journals are correct in their statement that the Chancellor acquiesces in the Emperor's Socialistic policy, and observes that Prince Bismarck never cared a great deal for political consistency. The *Germania*, in behalf of the Clerical party, accords unbounded praise to the Emperor's words. The Socialist organs are silent. They are unable openly to disapprove of an imperial program that resembles their own, but are conscious that the rescripts must injure their electoral prospects, because they outbid them in the appeal for popular favor.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Prince Bismarck Right in Predicting the King Would Be His Own Chancellor.

[*New York Mail and Express* Cable.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Kaiser Wilhelm's endeavor to combat social democracy by means of State socialism is taken here as proving that Prince Bismarck was right when he predicted that the Kaiser would be his own Chancellor. The idea of a conference of the leading nations to consider the amelioration of the condition of workingmen, as Kaiser Wilhelm suggests, meets with a rather cool reception here. English competition is already harassed at every point by cheap German labor, the long hours of German work, and the heavy German import duties. The German Kaiser's rescript—his international suggestion addressed to Prince Bismarck and his order to Herr Berlepsch concerning factories and miners—will undoubtedly have the effect of making the Socialist vote at the coming election much smaller than has been expected. His new movement, whether confirmed and carried out practically hereafter or not, will produce the impression which he desires and strengthen the Government at the polls.

Home Rule for Wales.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Alfred Thomas (Home Ruler), member of the House of Commons for the east division of Glamorganshire, will at the coming session move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech opening Parliament to the effect that the affairs of Wales ought to be administered by a special department, presided over by a Minister acquainted with Welsh National institutions.

Exchanged Congratulations.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The confirmation of the Samoan treaty by the United States Senate affords general satisfaction here. Count Herbert Bismarck called upon Minister Phelps at the American Legation before office hours this morning and congratulations were exchanged.

Mrs. Phelps gave an afternoon tea today. The rooms were thronged with a large number of American ladies and gentlemen, who expressed much gratification at the results of American diplomacy.

Dinner to American Naval Officers.

TOULON, Feb. 6.—A dinner was given tonight at the Prefecture of Marine to the officers of the American squadron of evolution. Last night the vessels of the squadron were illuminated with their electric search lights and various signals were shown. The Chicago, the flagship of the squadron, led in the display. Large crowds thronged the approaches to the harbor to witness the sight. The squadron will sail Tuesday for Villefranche.

To Resist the Labor Movement.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—It has been learned that the owners of coal mines at their recent conference determined to establish a federation of owners, to include all districts in the country, with the temporary exception of South Wales, Northumberland, and Durham, and raise a fund to resist unfair demands. They propose to resist to the utmost the eight-hour movement. They will soon have another meeting.

Clerical Circles Excited.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A sensation has been caused in clerical circles by the Archbishop of Canterbury allowing counsel for Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, who is charged with ritualistic practices, to reargue the propriety of the use of lighted candles on the communion table before the Privy Council, although such practice has for a long time been pronounced illegal.

Anxious for a Federation.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 6.—Mr. Duncan Gillies, Premier of the Province of Victoria, gave a grand banquet to the delegates to the convention called to form a colonial federation. Mr. James Serice, the late Premier, proposed the toast of "United Australasia." Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, responded. There was great enthusiasm.

Miss Anderson Says She Is Engaged.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Miss Mary Anderson has written a letter to Mr. William Black, the famous novelist, who is an intimate friend of the celebrated actress, in which she announces that she is engaged to marry Mr. Antonio de Navarro, the son of José F. de Navarro of New York.

Not Approved by the Pope.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Cardinal Rampolla, in reference to the protest of the late Rabbi Adler, disavows, through Cardinal Manning, the report that the Pope had approved a French book accusing the Jews of blood sacrifices of Christian children. The Vatican simply acknowledged the receipt of the book.

M. Secretan to Be Punished.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—An order has been issued directing that M. Secretan and others connected with the collapse of the Societe des Metaux be handed over to the correctional police to be dealt with.

Mrs. Reid Coming Home.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the American Minister to France, is going home to America shortly for a holiday.

LIFE ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

GEORGE KENNAN'S TALK ABOUT THE PEOPLE OF THE CAUCASUS.

Society Hears of a Remarkable Trip Across the Mountains with a Georgian Prince—A Trick a Mountain Horse Performed on a Bridle Path at the Edge of a Precipice 6,000 Feet High—The Mears Golden Wedding—Other Pleasant Social Entertainments.

An audience that completely filled Central Music Hall last evening listened to the second of the series of lectures to be delivered by Mr. George Kennan. The subject of the celebrated traveler's discourse was "Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus."

After describing the geographical location of the Caucasus range the speaker called attention to the people who lived upon the mountain peaks and whom he considered the most interesting human beings of modern times. They could not be called a race, for among them might be numbered natives of almost every clime and country. Refugees, deserters, and crusaders flocked here that they might worship their God in peace. United by the common interest they had blended into one people brave and self-reliant. Until conquered by Russia in 1859 they had never known defeat, invading armies from all surrounding countries having been driven back by this courageous band. For years it was a common saying thereabouts that "when the Shah becomes too proud let him fight the mountaineers."

The numbered about 1,500,000, scattered about the various peaks in small isolated villages. They were all Mohammedans in religion.

"Imagine a lot of clay-colored adobe huts such as you find in Southern California," said the speaker in describing the villages, "a few white Government buildings, relieved by one dark-green poplar-trees of Northern Italy, and the whole set down in some oasis in Western Nevada, and you have some idea of a settlement among the Caucasus."

Every one seemed to go armed to the teeth. Each mountaineer had a couple of pistols dangling from his belt, sheathed in which also was a double-edged dagger, while over his back was slung a heavy rifle. The surroundings impressed one with the belief that he was stopping in a country where no particular attention was paid to the law.

Before describing his trip across the mountains with Prince Djordjadsi Mr. Kennan left the stage for a moment, reappearing dressed in the picturesque costume of the Caucasus mountaineer, 100 of whom formed the Prince's escort. The costume and the half-dozen weapons that went with it were described, and then Mr. Kennan commenced the story of his perilous ride across the great range.

A gallop of a few hours brought them to a village where they were received in a rather peculiar manner, and as soon as they were seen coming down the road a hundred or more mounted men came thundering toward them from the village, firing from their pistols a volley that went whizzing over the heads of the travelers. When close to them the advancing line at a given signal from the leader stopped as suddenly as if horses and riders had been changed into stone. The description of the reception at the village and the entertainment arranged in honor of the Prince was interesting.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

"It was in making the perilous descent into the ravine of Knonkadatel from a peak 12,000 feet above the sea," continued the speaker, "that I was reminded of the foolish boast I made at the start that I would ride wherever the Prince might lead. He had thus far treated me with great courtesy, but had displayed no sign of his willingness to show me any friendship. At the start he told me that I had better change my horse I was riding (one that I had bought some time previous to the start) for one of his experienced animals, and the only word of instruction given me was that if my horse slipped I should not pull or jerk him, but let him alone. The Prince led the way, I coming next and the escorts behind, every one of whom was on foot. The path was a narrow zig-zag affair—so narrow that a single misstep of my horse would precipitate me into the bottomless pit at my side. My left leg rubbed against the mountain side, while my right dangled over the blue hazy air that filled the awful chasm. We came to a sudden twist in the zig-zag path when about half way down the mountain side, and that spot is graven so indelibly on my mind that it will remain with me forever. The turn was a sudden one—so sudden that it seemed the path was at an end, and he who proceeded further would step out into the blue air and drop to the rocks 6,000 feet below. When within a few feet from the edge my horse began to slowly slide towards it. I thought it was all over. Far out in the clouds below me I could just make out the form of an eagle, and the idiotic thought flashed through my brain, 'What an awful scare I am going to give that eagle.' Slowly my horse slipped towards the end of the path, and when he was right on the edge he stopped for fully a half minute. Then with a skill that a professional tight-rope walker might envy he slowly turned the corner and plodded on after the Prince's steed far in advance. The Prince was satisfied with my work. He didn't say so, but when we reached the valley below he invited me to spend a couple of weeks at his house."

HOSPITALITY ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

A cliff dwelling above the clouds, which, said the speaker, looked from the valley like an eagle's nest, and in which the travelers sometimes spent their nights, was next described, and the manner of serving meals in them was especially interesting. First a bundle of splinters was given to the guests. These were to be used as forks. Then a large brass kettle containing pieces of mutton floating around in something that tasted like vinegar was deposited on the divan, a large round plate that looked like a pancake was furnished, and supper was ready. With the splints a piece of mutton was speared and brought out on the plate, for bread the plate being eaten, the only country the lecturer ever visited where the people ate up the victuals and then the dishes. These dwellings had but one piece of furniture—a divan—which was used as a dining-table and also as a bed. After a meal you merely had to crawl under the table-spread and go to sleep.

The customs of the people were barbarous, and in all other countries had been abolished 1,000 years ago. When a man was murdered it was the duty of his relatives to avenge his death. They collected in one house and made preparations for war, while the relatives of the man who did the killing collected in another house and made like preparations. Then, unless peace was restored, which might be done if the relatives of the murdered man so desired, the battle was commenced in earnest, the avengers killing those of the opposing side whenever the opportunity was offered, and the friends of the murderer performing like deeds until the families were exterminated. The killing, however, had to be done out of doors, a member of either side being safe while in his own house or the house of any friend. The real murderer did not figure in the case, he running no risks of being shot so long as he remained in doors. If he ventured out he did so at the risk of having a bullet planted in his body, or if he showed his face at a window and an avenger got sight of it a chunk of lead was likely to find a resting-place in his brain. If the murderer desired to repent he let his hair grow long, put on a white burial shroud, and armed with a dagger visited the relatives of the man he killed, if any of them were left. He presented the dagger to one of the avengers, the latter plunging it into the murderer's body or bidding him go, in peace, just as was desired.

The poetry and music of the mountaineers, Caucasian anecdotes and proverbs, the defeat and capture of the mountain leader, Shamyl, by the Russians, the crossing of the "snowy range," and Prince Djordjadsi's home were among the other interesting things alluded to by Mr. Kennan.

THE MEARS GOLDEN WEDDING.

A Delightful Occasion for Two Old Chicagoans and Their Many Friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Mears celebrated their golden wedding last night at their residence, No. 87 Cass street. A golden wedding is an occasion for earnest congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Mears received them. Old settlers with their sons and daughters—and not infrequently their grandchildren—filled by, shook hands with them, and said they hoped to be present at their diamond wedding. Then they received presents of flowers and other things from people who had known them ever since 1850, when Mr. Mears brought his wife to Chicago.

There was an incident of the evening that was perhaps as interesting as any. It occurred just previous to the reception proper. A photograph was taken of the entire family. Few couples have golden weddings, and fewer still ever have the privilege of having their photographs taken with three children and eight grandchildren grouped about them. The group consisted of sixteen persons in all, who were gathered in the parlor. Back of them were flowers forming the figures "1840-1890," the whole draped with smilax. Those in the group were Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Mears, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Mears, Mr. and Mrs. J. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKay, Miss Marion McKay, Miss Lily McKay, Nathan Mears McKay, Robert McKay, Miss Lucy Slade, Arthur Slade, Gilbert L. Slade, and Edward Slade.

A couple of flash lights and the photographer announced that he was through and that Johnnie Hand could begin. He did, and shortly after the rooms were alive with people anxious to offer their congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Mears stood immediately in front of the floral piece, "1840-1890," with flowers on every side of them. In the back room later there was dancing by the children and grandchildren of the old settlers.

It seemed as though every one had tried to pay some delicate tribute to the couple. There were presents of all kinds and flowers galore. The letters of congratulation could hardly be counted. They came from all parts of the country, and people who did not have time to write telegraphed. One letter in particular seemed to please Mr. Mears more than any other. It was from J. Slade, his son-in-law, and contained a $20 gold piece. It is as follows:

Mr. Nathan Mears—Dear Old Man: Sunday, the 21st of April, 1861, while at dinner with some young friends at your house you handed me a $20 gold coin, saying:

"John, take this along, and if you make no better use of it break it up and shoot it at the darned Rebels."

I had enlisted in Barker's Chicago Dragoons two days before. As we had plenty of ammunition I kept the coin. Knowing your fondness for hard money and the color being right I thought I would on this happy occasion hand it back to you as a memento of your younger patriotic days. Sincerely yours, J. SLADE.

Letters were also received from many of the prominent Unitarians of the country. The Rev. Dr. Robert Laird Collier, who was formerly at Unity Church, Chicago, wrote quite a lengthy letter reviewing their thirty years of friendship. The Rev. Grindall Reynolds of Boston and the Rev. J. T. Sutherland of Ann Arbor, Mich., also sent letters, as did many friends in and around Boston.

The congregation of Unity Church showed its appreciation of the occasion by presenting a solid silver berry dish of beautiful design. R. J. Walshe sent a smoking jacket, A. G. Burley a couple of vases, J. Irving Pearce a gold spoon, Frank B. Tobey a handsome table, and Mrs. John McKay a gold toilet set. There were many others.

Nearly every one seemed to have sent flowers. Among them were a large bunch of La France roses from Judge and Mrs. Lambert Tree, some Maréchal Niels from Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Maréchal Niels and ferns from Mr. and Mrs. L. J. McCormick, white roses from Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, Maréchal Niels from Miss Snow, and the same from Mr. Eady and from Florence and Ray Gilbert. S. B. Moore sent a floral bow and arrow with the dates "1840-1890" on it.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Baxter, the Misses Baxter, Mrs. Hallam, Mr. George D. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wright, Mr. C. P. Wurts Jr., Mrs. James H. Bowen, Mr. Ira P. Bowen, Judge and Mrs. Grinnell, Mrs. Tilton, Miss Tilton, Miss Onderdonk, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. W. French, Mr. Arthur Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Humphrey, Mr. B. F. Felix, Mrs. B. P. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. F. T. Wheeler, Mr. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Mrs. Charles B. Hunt, the Misses Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. Clinton Locke, Mr. H. T. Smith, Col. H. C. Corbin, Mrs. John M. Keehney, Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Washburne, Mrs. Samuel H. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Halberty, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, Miss Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. McAuley, Mr. Paul McEwen, Mr. Walter McEwen, the Misses Talbot, Dr. Vilas, Mr. C. G. Kroguess, Mr. S. M. Farwo, Mrs. E. L. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. High, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Lamon, Mr. Preston Harrison, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. James Dole.

PLEASANT SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

Two Enjoyable West-Side Receptions—Other Society Entertainments.

A reception was given yesterday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock by Mrs. M. C. Brown, No. 303 Ashland boulevard, and Mrs. Samuel Billings Welch of San Francisco. They were assisted by Mrs. J. C. Fleming, Mrs. Charles Ruggles, Mrs. James A. Bingham, and Mrs. George H. Taylor. Over 250 guests were present, of whom a few were:

Mrs. William Waters, Mrs. William Rend, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Graeme Stewart, Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. R. Christie, Mrs. Wynn, Mrs. J. F. Talbot, Mrs. Marshall Talcott, Mrs. Everett W. Brooks, Mrs. Caleb Marshall, Mrs. C. P. Libby, Mrs. C. L. Rising, Mrs. Walter Shoemaker, Mrs. William Cochran, Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Mrs. Harry Owsley, Mrs. Lovejoy, Mrs. John McNeill of Elgin, Mrs. William Wells, Mrs. B. K. Billings, Mrs. S. Stryker, Mrs. T. B. Carse, Mrs. Carter H. Harrison Jr., Mrs. T. A. Griffin, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. W. O. Ewart, Mrs. Elmer Pond, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. King, Mrs. George Nichols, Mrs. Fick, Mrs. John McNeill, Mrs. W. H. Cloudman, Mrs. L. B. Hamlin, and Mrs. George Owen of Elgin, Miss Goodsell, Miss Rend.

Mrs. Franklin W. Fisk and Mrs. Franklin P. Fisk gave a ladies' reception yesterday afternoon between 3 and 6 o'clock at the residence of the former, No. 533 West Adams street. Mrs. Henry Fisk and Miss May Fisk assisted in receiving. Fully 200 guests were present.

Mrs. Charles Mather Smith and Miss Smith, No. 19 Walton place, gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon. They were assisted by Mrs. George Rozet, the Misses Rozet, Miss Martin, Miss Furness, Miss Dow, and Miss Washburn. The parlors were prettily adorned with flowers, numerous bouquets of bon silene roses appearing on tables and mantels. The table was in green and white, its centerpiece a basket of lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns. Music was furnished by a mandolin orchestra. About 130 guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dellwyn Cook, née Sturges, were informally at home yesterday at the Auditorium Hotel.

A large and brilliant reception was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. George R. T. Ward at the Kenwood Club.

DR. BALL OF BUFFALO WANTS MONEY.

His Suit Against a New York Paper Growing Out of the Cleveland Campaign.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The evidence in the libel suit of the Rev. Dr. Ball for $25,000 damages against the New York *Evening Post*, growing out of the Presidential campaign of 1884, was closed today and counsel began summing up. Mr. Ball had attacked Mr. Cleveland's personal character publicly, and the *Evening Post* had paid its respects to Mr. Ball for having done so.

John G. Milburn first summed up for the defense. He, for one, he said, regretted, and many good men would regret that this case had ever come to trial. After Mr. Cleveland had administered the affairs of this country with ability and manliness, and had taken to himself a wife who had won not only the admiration but the affection of the country for the dignity, courtesy, and simplicity with which she had presided over the White House, it was to be regretted that the old feelings of 1884 were to be raked over by this minister and his greed for money. Now this action was brought for defamation of character to get money, when it appears that the plaintiff has not suffered at all in either character or purse. Mr. Milburn then called attention to the reference made by Mr. Moot in his opening address to the effect that Mr. Parnell had received £5,000 damages from the London *Times* for libel. But, argued Mr. Milburn, in this case the *Evening Post* was not a libeler; it was Dr. Ball, who was flooding this country with his letters, and the *Post* was only trying to strike down this libeler who was endeavoring to destroy the character of the Governor of the State of New York. A minister should not preach the Gospel one day in the week and play the part of detective the other six.

This afternoon Adelbert Moot began his summing up for the prosecution.

HELD UP BY A ROAD AGENT.

A Lone Mexican Robs a Stage-Coach Near Florence, Ari.

FLORENCE, Ari., Feb. 6.—The down stage from Casa Grande this morning was held up by a masked Mexican about twelve miles from Florence. The Wells & Fargo Express box was taked. It is not known how much was secured. The mails were not disturbed. The robber was a slim-built Mexican. A posse has been organized to pursue him.

A Descendant of Gov. Hancock.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Dorothy Hancock White, whose death at an advanced age is reported at Cambridge, formed a curious link between Boston's colonial and modern aristocratic society. She was the grandniece of Dorothy Hancock, wife of the famous colonial Gov. Hancock, and her father was one of the first Postmasters ever appointed by Benjamin Franklin.

HELD UP BY HIGHWAYMEN

CONTROLLER JACKSON OF BROOKLYN ASSAILED BY FOOTPADS.

His Coachman's Bravery Foils a Desperate Attempt at Robbery in the Heart of New York City—The Williams College Alumni's Enjoyable Banquet—Monster Reception to the Rev. Dr. Talmage—The Richmond Terminal After the Erlanger System.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Controller Thomas F. Jackson of Brooklyn had an experience with footpads on Twenty-fourth street, in this city, late last night which he will not soon forget, though he was fortunate in escaping without injury or loss. He had left his home in Brooklyn early in the evening to attend the meeting of the bar association on West Twenty-ninth street. At 11 o'clock he started for home in his carriage. While being driven through Twenty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue, two men sprang from out of the shadow of the houses and one of them seized the horses by the bridle, and in true Western stage-robber style ordered the coachman to stop, threatening to brain him if he demurred. At the same moment the second highwayman approached the carriage door and demanded Mr. Jackson's money and watch. Before there was time for a reply William Hayes, the coachman, brought his whip down upon the face and shoulders of the fellow at the horses' heads and sharply turned the animals to the right.

The highwayman was taken off his guard, and, uttering an oath and expression of pain, loosened his hold of the bridle and was thrown violently to the ground. The man at the carriage door was more determined and hung on for nearly a block, while the driver urged his horses to their best and attempted to beat the ruffian off with his clubbed whip. This modern Dick Turpin finally abandoned his desperate attempt, but the driver did not draw rein until the Twenty-third street ferry was reached.

The coachman says the men were armed with clubs or sandpaps, and he describes them as burly and desperate looking ruffians. The street was entirely deserted at the time save by the actors in this remarkable occurrence, so the only safety of the attacked party lay in flight.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

A Large Attendance and a Lively Time at the Annual Banquet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—One hundred and fifty graduates of Williams College had a jolly time tonight at the Hotel Brunswick. The College Glee Club was on hand and helped to make the occasion jovial. The attendance was the largest in the association's history. Many of the prominent alumni from other cities were present, having remained in the city after the conclusion of the centennial celebration of the judiciary.

President Henry H. Andrew was toastmaster and introduced the speakers, among whom were President Franklin Carter and Prof. T. H. Safford, who attended on behalf of the college, David Dudley Field, J. Edward Simmons, the Rev. Dr. Ballard, Parker C. Candler of Boston, and ex-Gov. Hoyt of Pennsylvania.

David Dudley Field wanted to know why they did not print their bill of fare in English, and was cheered.

At the business session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry H. Anderson, '48; Vice-Presidents, J. Edward Simmons, '69, and Francis Lynde Stetson, '67; Secretary, Louis V. Davison, '74; Treasurer, Henry W. Banks, Jr., '85. Executive Committee—John C. Goodridge, '68; Lemuel C. Mygatt, '70; Roswell P. Collin, '76; Clinton Palmer, '85; Henry D. Nicoll, M. D., '62; George W. Van Slick, '04; Hamilton W. Mabie, '62.

RICHMOND TERMINAL'S PLANS.

Negotiating to Secure Control of the Erlanger System of Roads.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It was reported today that the Richmond Terminal company, which has gobbled up nearly all the roads in the South, was preparing to include the Erlanger system in its line of roads. This deal is to be brought about through the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia and the Georgia Pacific railway companies, the object being to give the Terminal system a direct line of its own to New Orleans and up to Cincinnati, to which point the Erlanger roads run, as well as to Meridian, Miss. To accomplish this it is proposed to issue new stock of the Terminal company amounting to $40,000,000, which would make the total stock issue $160,000,000.

John H. Inman, President of the Terminal company, admitted yesterday that negotiations were on foot looking towards close relations between the two systems, but said that the stock issue which had been mentioned had not been settled yet. He said he had received an offer of 25 cents on the dollar for $40,000,000 of new stock, which would put $12,250,000 in the Terminal treasury, but that he had not accepted the offer because it had not been made in writing, and he supposed that this was the basis of the statement that such a stock issue had been agreed upon.

RECEPTION TO DR. TALMAGE.

Six Thousand People Pay Their Respects to the Brooklyn Divine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The public reception to the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage attracted a large crowd to the Thirteenth Regiment Armory this evening. Sixty children from the Tabernacle Sunday-school sang the song of welcome to the accompaniment of Innes' full military band. Col. R. Austen introduced Mayor Chapin as Chairman of the meeting. The Mayor made a short address of welcome to Dr. Talmage, and then presented Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, who spoke in behalf of the military. David A. Boody welcomed Dr. Talmage in behalf of the citizens. President Hendrix of the Board of Education voiced the sentiment of the public schools. Gen. William T. Sherman was received with great enthusiasm when he arose to express his esteem for the guests of the evening. The Rev. Drs. Edward P. Ternhune and Alfred H. Moment spoke for the clergy, and Andrew McLean responded for the press.

Dr. Talmage himself had to wait a long time before his admirers would give him an opportunity to speak. Men, women, and children cheered, waved their handkerchiefs, and threw flowers at the distinguished preacher. The doctor told how glad he was to be back in Brooklyn, and gave it as his opinion that there is no country in the world like the United States of America. After more speechmaking the gathering broke up at a late hour. At least 6,000 were present to pay their respects to Dr. Talmage.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Ernest H. Adams, a Defaulting Cashier, Sentenced for Grand Larceny.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Ernest H. Adams, lately cashier in the office of Eastern Agent Skinner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was arraigned today in the General Sessions before Judge Cowing, to receive sentence under a conviction of grand larceny in the second degree. Adams is 27 years of age. He is a brother of an assistant minister of Trinity Church. July 16, 1889, he received about $475 in cash and checks to be deposited. The checks he destroyed and the cash, as he afterward confessed to Mr. Skinner, he lost on the races. In all his accounts here he is found to be short about $2,000.

Fourth Day of the Barlow Sale.

There was no apparent lack of interest in the sale of the Barlow collection of books on the fourth day of the sale. The rare volumes again commanded high prices. Brayton Ives, the Boston Public Library, and the Lenox Library obtained most of the expensive works.

A folio of Peter, martyr, published in Spain in 1511 and containing a map of the American coast and islands, went to Mr. Ives for $1,010. Among the other expensive books secured by the same buyer was the "General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony," printed at Cambridge in 1672, for which $270 was paid. The Boston Public Library purchased the "Massachusetts Psalter," printed in Boston in 1709, paying $175 for it, and also "Monit's Journal of the English Plantation at Plymouth," published in London in 1622, for which it paid $360. Among the works secured by the Lenox Library was Mather's epistle to the Christian Indians in the Indian text, published in Boston in 1700, the price paid being $300.

The Lenox Hill Bank to Resume.

Mr. C. N. Jordan tonight informed the Lenox Hill Bank depositors that he expected to open the bank for business tomorrow.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Illinois, light rain in southern portion, fair weather in northern portion, variable winds, higher temperature.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Warmer, fair weather, fresh to brisk easterly winds, becoming southerly.

Place of observation.	Bar. at 7:35 a. m.	Thermometer.	Max. in last 24 hrs.	Min. in last 24 hrs.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation, rain or melted snow.
Montreal	30.30	6	10	W	Clear.		
Minnedosa	29.70	10	34	W	Snow.		.40
Medicine Hat	30.16	24	36	W	Cloudy		
New York	30.30	30	34	W.	Clear.		
Washington, D. C.	30.42	32	40	N.E.	Fair.		
Norfolk,

DEMOCRATS MUST GET OUT

COLLECTOR CLARK PREPARING TO RELIEVE MR. SEEBERGER.

It Is Thought That When the New Collector Takes Hold a Good Many of the Democratic Politicians Now Camping in the Federal Building Will Be Given Peremptory Orders to Move—Yesterday's Proceedings in the National House and Senate—Discussing Oklahoma Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Collector John M. Clark went up to the White House today to pay his respects to President Harrison. He had a pleasant half-hour's talk with the President. He called on Senators Farwell and Cullom at the Capitol, and also met the Chicago Representatives. Senator Farwell told Mr. Clark that he had never for a moment thought of opposing his confirmation, and whatever his differences might be with the President they certainly would not extend to the new Collector whom he had always remembered among his friends. Senator Cullom told Mr. Clark that he had no recommendations to make regarding the way the Collector's affairs should be managed, but he hoped where places could be found for Republicans which are now filled by Democrats there would be no unnecessary delay in making the changes. He thought that the interests of the party in the campaign next fall should not be overlooked. Collector Clark will probably go to the Treasury Department tomorrow with Senator Farwell and Representative Ab Taylor and have his bond filed before leaving for home. Then he can arrange to take charge of the office at Collector Seeberger's convenience without making a second trip to Washington. There is an impression which amounts almost to a certainty that the new Collector's interviews with Senators and Representatives will bear fruit soon after he takes possession in the displacement of sundry Democrats who have been camping in the Federal Building too long by nearly a year.

The Democrats this morning carried out their policy of protest against the rulings of the Speaker by declining to vote upon the question of approving the journal. This instrument was, however, approved by a vote of yeas 153, nays 0—the constitutional quorum being cast to that effect by the Speaker.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the new code of rules, and it was ordered printed and recommitted.

The Senate Direct Tax bill was laid before the House and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Tarsney of Missouri offered a resolution reciting that it is charged that many hundred individuals had entered Oklahoma in violation of the laws of Congress and of the proclamation of the President, and directing the Speaker to appoint a select committee of five members to investigate the matter. Referred.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Williams of Illinois—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at the market price 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion per month and to have it coined as fast as purchased into standard silver dollars.

By Mr. Hayes of Iowa—For the erection of a public building at Muscatine, Ia.

By Mr. Stone of Kentucky—To place binder twine made from sisal grass or manilla on the free list.

By Mr. Stephenson of Michigan—For the survey of a ship canal connecting Lakes Superior and Michigan.

By Mr. Dorsey of Nebraska—Authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 fifty-year 2 per cent United States bonds, to be used exclusively for the purpose of securing the circulation of National banking associations.

By Mr. Burton of Ohio—For the survey of a channel through the connecting waters of the Great Lakes.

By Mr. McCord of Wisconsin—Making Sturgeon Bay and Ashland, Wis., ports of delivery.

Mr. Morrill of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the Senate bill to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors, with a substitute, of which the following is the principal provision:

All soldiers, sailors, and marines who have been since the 16th day of June, 1881, or who may hereafter become totally and permanently helpless from injuries received or disease contracted in the service and line of duty as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person shall be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of $72 per month from the date of the certificate of the examining surgeon or board of surgeons showing such degree of disability; and the Commissioner of Pensions may, when it appears that any pensioner or person entitled to receive a pension shall not only be disqualified for the performance of any manual labor, but whose condition by reason of his service is such as to be partially dependant upon another person for aid and attendance, but not to the extent herein before provided, grant such pensioner or person entitled to receive a pension not to exceed $50 per month, proportionate to the degree of disability.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

Bills authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit and across the Mississippi River at Natchez were reported back to the Senate adversely from the Committee on Commerce. The first was indefinitely postponed and the second was placed on the calendar. On motion of Mr. Allison the Senate bill to amend and alter the act of Aug. 6, 1888, authorizing the construction of a railroad, wagon, and foot passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at Burlington, Ia., was taken from the calendar and passed. It extends for two years from the passage of this act the time for beginning and finishing the bridge and it makes other changes in the original bill.

Mr. Harris moved an adjournment from today till Monday, which was agreed to.

The Senate then took up the bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Oklahoma, and the Clerk continued the reading of the bill which had been begun yesterday.

After considerable discussion the provision in Sec 5, under which persons of foreign birth having declared their intention to become citizens) are permitted to vote at the first election, was so amended as to require persons of foreign birth to have declared their intention to become citizens twelve months prior to the election.

After further discussion, and the adoption of various amendments, the bill went over till Monday to allow the Education bill to be taken up.

Mr. Blair, however, yielded to Mr. Spooner, on whose motion the House joint resolution appropriating $75,000 for the relief of certain Chippewa Indians of the La Pointe Agency, in Wisconsin, was taken up and passed.

The Educational bill was then taken up and Mr. Blair resumed his speech in its advocacy. After speaking two hours Mr. Blair yielded the floor, intending to conclude his speech Monday.

E. F. Dutton of Sycamore, Ill., who arrived today, may cause some complications in filling the remaining Federal offices. Last spring Mr. Dutton had some notion of coming out as a candidate for Internal Revenue Collector, but concluded it would be better to await developments and see what places would go to the country. His friends are now said to be of the opinion that the sub-Treasurer's position would suit him. They argue that with Senator Farwell indorsing Neff of Freeport and Representative Hitt insisting that Maj. Avery of Galena is the man the easiest solution of the trouble will be to give the position to some other district. This might be done and still Mr. Dutton fail to capture the prize, for he is a constituent of Representative Hopkins, who has already indorsed a Mr. Dutton of Aurora for Pension Agent. The two Duttons are not related. "Loosh" Crooker, when he was such a promising possibility for Internal Revenue Collector, got so many hearty indorsements that he does not need an introduction to either the President or Secretary Windom, and the Joliet district may yet receive something in the way of patronage without having to scramble for it.

While the Senate is discussing one bill intended to give a Territorial Government to Oklahoma the House Committee on Territories is about to report an entirely different bill for the same purpose. It will be reported tomorrow. It provides a temporary Government for all that part of the Indian Territory west of lands owned and occupied by the five civilized tribes, including the public land strip, with a saving clause as to the rights of any Indian tribes that may be included within the Territorial limits described. The boundaries would have been made to take in the whole of the Indian Territory but for the fact that the civilized tribes object to having the lines of any State or Territorial Government extended around their lands. Instead of including them the committee, therefore, provides courts in the Indian nations for the enforcement of the laws and for the protection of the persons and property of all residents therein.

The Indian Territory contains 44,156,240 acres, and the public land strip contains 3,672,640 acres, is all 47,828,880 acres. The lands embraced within the limits of the proposed Territory of Oklahoma amount to about 23,267,719 acres. The area not occupied by Indians is 11,582,684 acres—namely: Cherokee outlet, 6,022,829: public land strip, 3,672,640; Oklahoma lands, 1,887,800. This does not include Greer County, which by the terms of the bill will be added if it should be decided that it belongs to the United States. In that event the Territory formed by the bill would comprise 38,718 square miles, or 24,779,885 acres, an area about equal to that of the State of Ohio.

The bill opens no lands for settlement in addition to the Oklahoma lands referred to in the President's proclamation except the public land strip. No reference is made to the occupancy of the Cherokee outlet by cattle companies, and no legislation is provided for securing the relinquishment of the Cherokee claim thereto.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Paris Kilbourne, to be Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco.

To be Collector of Customs: Alanson W. Beard, District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Frank A. Vaughan, at Saluria, Tex.

James W. Remick to be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire.

United States Marshals—Louis T. Barin, District of Oregon; George W. Irvin, District of Montana.

Postmasters: Ohio—Joshua C. Light, Ottawa; Schuller Fagleson, Marion; Adam M. Rice, Kenton; Andrew D. Braden, Canton; Charles E. Cook, Paulding; George Hall, Lima. Indiana—Jacob P. Prickett, Albion; Henry A. Seepp, Bourbon. Iowa—Omar H. Brooks, Eagle Grove; William H. Birdsall, New Hampton. Kansas—Amzi G. Patterson, Harper; Luther M. Axline, Medicine Lodge; Morgan Caraway, Great Bend; William K. P. Dow, St. John. North Dakota—William A. Hamilton, Devil's Lake.

Supervisors of the census: Idaho, Adoniram J. Pinkham; North Dakota, David S. Dodd; Wyoming, Homer Merrill; Arizona, Elias S. Clark; Indiana, Sidney Conzer, Third District; Illinois, Emil Schmidt, Seventh District; Norman H. Moss, Eighth; Iowa, John W. Rowley, First District.

A delegation of between twenty and thirty persons representing the Lake Carriers' Association, the Cleveland Vessel-Owners' Association, and a number of individual vessel-owners from Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, and Bay City, Mich., Toledo and Cleveland, O., and Buffalo, were before the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries today to protest against the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Farquhar to increase the safety of loaded vessels and to prevent loss of life and property from overloading on the Northwestern lakes. Representative Chipman of Michigan presented to the committee a remonstrance by vessel-owners of Detroit, representing 110,000 tons of shipping, against the passage of the bill.

A New York paper has the following:

Speaker Reed was shown a CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which warns the Republicans not to commit themselves all at once for Mr. Reed as the next Presidential candidate. THE TRIBUNE says:

"Mr. Reed's friends are unwise in pressing him forward as a Presidential candidate at this early day."

The Speaker was asked if he really thought of the Presidency. He replied: "No, not much; it seems to be some one else who is thinking of it. In my judgment they might do worse, and they probably will."

The International Copyright League has shrewd lobbyists here looking out for the interests of the International Copyright bill at the House end of the Capitol. The opposition seems to have no systematic direction and no organization, but now and then somebody comes along and speaks for cheap books for the million. Mr. Arnoux of New York will have a hearing in opposition to the measure next Saturday. The copyright people are about to organize a league in Chicago.

Col. Blair of the Indian Territory called on the President and Secretary of the Interior today to ascertain whether the cattle syndicates are to be allowed to continue in possession of the grazing lands in the Cherokee country. The President assured him that the cattle would have to be removed, and Col. Blair has the impression from the remarks of the President that he will issue a proclamation within a short time ordering the cattlemen to remove their stock.

Attorney-General Miller has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that the territory known as "No-Man's-Land" is included in the Eastern Judicial District of Texas, and that criminal offenses and violations of Internal Revenue laws committed there are cognizable in that District. The Government's jurisdiction over this territory has been a matter of dispute for many years.

The Attorney-General has appointed U. N. Baxter of St. Paul, Minn., to be a temporary assistant to the District Attorney for the St. Paul district for the purpose of aiding in the prosecution of the suits brought by the Government against the Minneapolis & St. Paul and the Northern Pacific railroads. Mr. Baxter was formerly the District Attorney at St. Paul.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: Blanche F. Bruce, Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia; Elihu Coleman, United States' Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

The House Committee on Rules was again in session this morning and amended the code in accordance with the action of the Republican caucus yesterday afternoon.

George W. Irwin was today confirmed as United States Marshal for Montana.

WILL NOT ORDER THE TRACK TORN UP.

Judge Love Explains His Words Relative to the Fort Madison & Northwestern.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Judge Love today made the following statement, called out by newspaper comments on his action in ordering the sale of the Fort Madison & Northwestern narrow gauge:

It is alleged in certain newspapers that in again refusing to confirm the sale the Judge made the threat: "That unless those interested in the property should bid something near its value he would order the road abandoned and the track torn up and sold for old iron." The simple truth of the matter is this: The court refused to confirm the sale, and in order to stimulate certain parties who were locally interested in the continued operation of the road, said that the iron as old iron was worth more than the bid, that the court must sell the road unconditionally, and that it could see no power in any court in ordering a sale to prevent the purchaser from dismantling the road and selling the iron, etc., which might prove a serious injury to the parties locally interested. This suggestion was made because the former decision in refusing the order asked by the receiver had been misconstrued, to the effect that a purchaser would be prevented by judicial process from removing and selling the iron. The court never dreamed of making the threat that it would order the road to be abandoned and the track torn up and sold for old iron. The absurdity of such a thing is so manifest that it seems idle to notice it.

OPPOSED TO MR. HOLMES' CABLE SCHEME.

Residents of North St. Louis Would Prefer an Electric Street Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A pronounced opposition to the laying of cable tracks on Broadway is springing up in North St. Louis among the property-owners along the route, who think that they would prefer the overhead electric wires to cable tracks on the street. The objectionable feature of the cable track is the open slot and flat rail in the middle of the track which the North Broadway people consider would prove injurious to the vehicle traffic on the street. This is the line which is owned by the Holmes syndicate of Chicago, who decided a few days ago to cable the entire line.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Seven Dollars to St. Paul.

Tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis $9 first class, $7 second class—several dollars less than heretofore. Tickets to points beyond St. Paul also lower. Ticket office at No. 211 Clark street.

The Direct Route to Washington.

Two splendidly equipped Limited Express Trains leave Chicago daily via B. & O. R. R. for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The Morning Limited at 10:10 a. m., arriving Washington next morning at 11:45 and New York next evening at 5:55. The Vestibuled Limited leaves Chicago at 2:35 p. m. in the afternoon and arrives Washington next afternoon at 4:05 and New York next evening at 10 o'clock. New and handsome Pullman sleepers on both trains. The fare from Chicago to New York via B. & O. is $18 first-class and $36 second-class. Tickets on sale at 193 Clark street and all railroad ticket offices throughout the West. No extra fares are charged for Limited Express service on the B. & O.

SENATOR EDMUNDS ANGRY

HE CHARGES SENATOR SHERMAN WITH ACTING IN BAD FAITH.

So Warm Does the Vermont Man Become That He Resigns His Place on the Committee on Foreign Relations—He Then Gathers Up His Papers and Stalks Out of the Senate Chamber—The Samoan Treaty the Cause of All the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Senator Edmunds caused a sensation in executive session today. He charged John Sherman with bad faith and made that charge the ground for resigning from the Foreign Affairs Committee. The trouble all came about because a large majority of the Senate thought that the Berlin Samoan treaty did not need a resolution from the Vermont Senator to interpret its meaning. Tuesday after the treaty had been ratified Senator Edmunds put in a resolution declaring that under it none of the rights of the United States under the treaty of 1878, which gave the United States a coaling station at Pago Pago, were impaired. The resolution was debated at some length yesterday, but the sentiment of the Senators was strong that no such resolution was necessary. If a guarantee of this kind were required they thought it would be foolish to ratify the treaty. A motion was therefore made to table the Edmunds resolution, and this came up the first thing in executive session this afternoon. Senator Edmunds took the floor and claimed that bad faith had been shown by Senator Sherman, who is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He even violated Senatorial etiquette by mentioning Sherman by name instead of referring to him as "the Senator from Ohio" or "the Chairman of the committee." When the Vermont autocrat does a thing of this kind it is safe to say he is mad all over, and so he was. He declared there had been an understanding in the Foreign Relations Committee by which the treaty was to be ratified without opposition on his part and then his resolution was to be adopted. But after getting the treaty ratified he found that its friends were not ready to accept his resolution. This he declared with warmth was "a trick, a contemptible trick," of Senator Sherman, and he held that Senator responsible for it.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

SENATOR SHERMAN REPLIES.

Senator Sherman replied in temperate language. He said the matter had been discussed in the Foreign Relations Committee and it had been agreed that the Senator from Vermont should be left free to bring his resolution in. But Senator Sherman denied that an agreement had been made to adopt it. He admitted frankly that the committee the views of Senator Edmunds had not been without weight, but a full discussion of the treaty had shown a strong sentiment on both sides of the chamber that the resolution was both impolitic and unnecessary. He regretted that the Senator should so misapprehend the situation as to make a charge of bad faith, which in his cooler moments he would regret.

Senator Frye and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee reinforced what the Chairman of the committee had said, and when a vote was taken Senator Edmunds' resolution was tabled by 26 to 13. This wasn't quite a quorum, but when one was had the verdict was still stronger against Senator Edmunds. The motion to reconsider the ratification of the treaty was then taken up, but before it could be voted on Senator Edmunds proceeded to address the Senate. He was choking with anger, but he managed to be as sarcastic as usual. Said he: "It is evident that my usefulness as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee has ended. I don't desire to embarrass the committee or its Chairman by my presence in the future, and I therefore take this opportunity to resign my place on the committee. I trust the Senate may find some one worthy to fill the position for which I have not been adequate."

EDMUNDS OUT OF ORDER.

The Chair—"The chair is in doubt whether it is in order to entertain the Senator's resignation now."

Senator Harris—"It is not in order. The only thing now in order is to put the motion to reconsider."

Other Senators further enlightened the chair by explaining that a resignation from a committee was a matter for legislative and not for executive session. Strengthened by these opinions, Vice-President Morton declared Senator Edmunds out of order.

"I am not wanted here; I shall not embarrass the further proceedings," said Senator Edmunds, as he gathered up some papers from his desk and strode out of the Senate Chamber. There was a painful silence for a moment and then the motion to reconsider the ratification of the Samoan treaty was voted down.

The Senators did not think Senator Edmunds would hold out in his intention to resign from the Foreign Relations Committee. They looked upon it as a passing fit of temper. He is the second in rank on the committee and has always taken the lead in its work. While his great ability is freely admitted there are other Senators who know a trifle about foreign affairs, and they are not disposed to let Senator Edmunds have his own way on all occasions.

FATHER LORIN'S RETURN FROM EUROPE.

The Venerable Founder of Notre Dame (Ind.) University Warmly Welcomed.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The venerable Father Lorin, Superior General of the congregation of the Holy Cross and founder of the University of Notre Dame, arrived home from Europe this evening. On his arrival at the university he was warmly greeted by the faculty and by Mr. Bela Hughes of the class of '90 in the name of the students of all the departments of the university. A banquet was given in one of the college dining halls, at which speeches were made by President Walsh, Fathers Corby and Spillard, and by Messrs. Lamar, Monarch, and Chute of junior and senior classes.

LATE NEWS FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Constitutional Anniversary — Great Mortality Due to the Influenza.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 6.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic was observed as a national holiday. All business houses and Government offices were closed.

The influenza is increasing here and is causing so many deaths that a sufficient number of hearses are not available to carry the bodies of the dead to the cemeteries. President Diaz and several of the Ministers of his Cabinet are contributing from their private purses for the relief of sufferers from the disease who are in poor circumstances.

Gen. Mejia, the Mexican delegate to the Pan-American Congress, bears written instructions from President Diaz and the Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the common coin question.

Cincinnati Fire Chiefs Appointed.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Fire Commissioners elected "Jakey" Hughes Chief of the Fire Department this afternoon to succeed Lew Wisley, who was retired on a pension, being 65 years old. Thomas McAvoy was made Assistant Chief, and Capts. Kinsel, Bunker, Schildmeyer, and Donavin Division Marshals. Considerable ill-feeling was created in the board, which is composed of five Republicans, by the action today. President Fleishman insists that there was a ring which made the selections, and the election should not have been held for two weeks.

John-Sackriter Wedding.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Miss Sarah Sackriter, daughter of the Hon. Henry Sackriter of this city, and Mr. Charles Johns of Columbus, O., were united in marriage at Louisville, Ky., today.

For Dyspeptics.

"Wagner's Infant Food." Palatable and digestible.

TOPEKA STUDENTS IN REBELLION.

Washburn College Faculty Forbid Girls Attending the Oratorical Contest.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—People living in the vicinity of Washburn College were startled yesterday morning by seeing a red flag floating from the top of the flag-pole on the main building. Was it small-pox or anarchy? A closer investigation would have shown that this was but a small part of the decorations, for nearly every tree and building around was covered with red flags, some of them bearing in great letters that could be read for blocks the words "Rebellion," "War Declared," and other ominous notices.

The cause of the trouble was well known to all the students. The students who room in the buildings of the college are young men and young women ranging in age from 17 to 25. The boys are allowed by the faculty to do as they please under certain limitations, but the young ladies are hampered by many petty rules, which are obeyed with reluctance and are regarded by the students as unjust and unreasonable.

As the date of the State oratorical contest draws near the smoldering fire of discontent has broken out with more fierceness than ever before, for the faculty has decided that the young ladies of the preparatory classes shall not be permitted to attend. The State contest is the greatest event in the year for undergraduates, for on that day the students of every large college in the State meet in friendly contest, and it has always been the pride of Washburn students that their delegation was one of the largest and most creditable in the contest.

The reason given for preventing the young ladies from going this year is the danger to their health, but this is answered by the students saying that the fifty or sixty "prep" girls possess as much vitality as the three collegiate girls, who may attend if they please. The reason as given by a representative student is that "a few of the girls last year stepped into a ball-room for a few minutes, when a horrified matron, who regarded their behavior as extremely iniquitous, followed them and brought them out in double quick time. As but four of these ladies are now connected with the college the many object to being punished for the mistakes of the few. Petition, remonstrance, everything within the power of the students has been tried, but without avail, and when the faculty reported yesterday morning that the last petition had been rejected and they hadn't changed their decision popular feeling was at fever heat.

The students declare that they are not fighting for the mere privilege of attending this contest, but for a principle, and it is understood that the next move will be a petition to the trustees for a reversal of this decision, and, perhaps, the removal of one member of the faculty who is regarded as especially obnoxious.

Last night a party of about twenty students, with masked faces and provided with tin horns, pans, etc., serenaded several of the faculty who were particularly disliked.

ADDRESS OF THE COLORED CITIZENS.

An Appeal to the American People for Justice, Equal Rights, and Fair Play.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Colored Men's Convention today elected ex-Senator Pinchback President of the National organization and issued an address to the people of the United States. The address, among other things, says:

We regret that it is necessary for the colored American citizens to meet in a separate body for the consideration of questions National in their character, but we are compelled to do so because the colored people have been made special objects of attack and oppression. Attention is called to the fact that popular elections, Federal and local, in many States of the South are mockeries and shams, the votes of the colored men are suppressed by violence or neutralized by fraud.

Colored American citizens who may be convicted of petty offenses through unfriendly courts are submitted while undergoing sentence of said courts to such cruel and inhuman treatment as to make their condition worse than slavery.

In addition to this colored American citizens when suspected of having committed certain offenses, and while in the custody of the so-called officers of the law, are in many instances and, as we believe, with the knowledge and through the connivance of said officers cowardly lynched and murdered without a hearing and without even a semblance of a trial. Our children in many of said States are not afforded the school facilities to which they are entitled and which is essential to the future prosperity, not only of the rising race of both races in the localities in which they live.

Political parties are the instruments through which the will of the people is executed. Our purpose is to so impress upon the public mind the justice and importance of our claims that no political party can safely afford to ignore them. If it be true that all our friends are in one party and our enemies in another, which we do not assert, that is a misfortune for which we are not responsible and the existence of which we sincerely regret.

We urge upon the colored American voters of the United States, especially in localities the public sentiment of which secures to them the equal purity of their votes, to support in the future only such candidates for public office as are known to be in favor of justice to the colored American citizens, to which end should be the paramount consideration. Questions relating to governmental administrative policy, as, for instance, the tariff, civil-service reform, and the financial policy of the Government, we should make secondary and subordinate.

The address favors the Blair bill, the piecing of Federal elections under Federal control, and emphatically denounces the bill for the deportation of colored men.

"All we ask," says the address in conclusion, "is justice, equal rights, and fair play." It was resolved that a copy of the address be presented to the President and that he be thanked in the name of the convention for his kind allusions to the colored Americans in his message to Congress.

EYRAUD AND HIS MISTRESS IN CANADA.

The Perpetrators of a Paris Murder Said to Have Been in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In July last all Paris was startled by the murder of one Gouffe, a well-known bailiff of the French Capital, and it is now alleged that the murderers were at one time domiciled in Montreal. The history of the crime is as follows: The officer had incurred the wrath of one M. Eyraud, who, together with his mistress, Gabrielle Bonapart, determined to put him out of the way. The Bonapart woman is alleged to have made love to the unsuspecting Gouffe, and when the latter came to see her he was set upon by Eyraud and strangled to death.

The guilty couple were followed to London, via Lyons and Marseilles, but having escaped the hands of justice they came to Montreal, registering at a hotel under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laborderes. They held aloof from the French colony and visited little until one day the murderer came home with a newly-made acquaintance, a dashing young French-Canadian. The latter a short time after fell in love with Gabrielle Bonapart, and it appears that she made a full confession as to her past life, not omitting the murder six months before. As Eyraud had used her badly, she resolved to leave him, and not long since the self-styled Mrs. Laborderes left Montreal with her new lover and both are now said to be in the United States.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S TRANCE-PREACHER.

A Negro Living in Edgefield County Who Is Puzzling the Inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—On the plantation of Mr. Hillery, in Bouknight, in Edgefield County, there lives a negro who is puzzling all the people in that section. Every night, about half an hour after he goes to bed, he enters into what appears to be a trance and preaches a sermon. He is quite illiterate, but without a book and with his eyes closed takes a text which, by reference to the Bible, is found to be correct in chapter, verse, and wording. When in this state he is entirely oblivious of any and every thing that may be going on around him, and a physician who has examined him says his arm could be taken off when these spells are on him and he would not know it.

President Eliot's Annual Report.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—President Eliot of Harvard University presented his annual report to the college overseers today. The interesting point is the position taken on athletics. Inter-collegiate leagues, President Eliot holds, are more likely to produce harm than good. President Eliot proves that $400 is enough to carry a boy through Harvard. The university is in a prosperous condition.

Mrs. Schenley's Generous Gift.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Schenley, who presented Pittsburg with $500,000 worth of lands for a public park, has decided to give the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind a ten or twelve acre plot in the fashionable East End. The gift is valued at $100,000, and buildings to cost a like sum will be commenced shortly.

THEY AGREE TO DISAGREE

UNABLE TO HARMONIZE DIFFERENCES ON NEW YORK'S FAIR BILL.

The Assembly Bill as Amended in the Senate Passes the Latter Body, but the House Refuses to Concur and Conference Committees Fail to Agree—Poor Outlook for a Compromise — A New-Yorker's Scheme if the Present Bill Fails.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—There were two surprises in the Senate today. The discussion on the Ballot Reform bill, which was made a special order for today, was thrown over until next Thursday, and the Assembly World's Fair bill, as amended by the Senate by the addition of the names of nineteen Republican residents of New York City and that of Controller Myers, the County Democrat, was taken from the table and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ahearn (Dem.), Birkett, Chase (Dem.), Coggeshall, Deane, Donaldson, Emerson, Erwin, Farsett, Hunter, Laughlin, Richardson, Robertson, Saxton, Sloan, Stewart, Van Gorder, Vedder—18.

Noes—Cantor, Ives, McCarren, O'Connor (Rep.), Roesch—5.

There was little debate on the subject. Mr. Erwin merely moved to take from the table the vote by which the World's Fair bill was lost. This prevailed. Mr. Cantor immediately moved to recommit as to the instructions to strike out the names added by the Senate. Mr. Erwin made the point that the motion was out of order, as the bill had been read through and was on its final passage, and in this he was sustained by the Lieutenant-Governor. The bill was then put upon its final passage.

It was just 12:30 when the amended bill of the Assembly was returned to and announced in that body. The amendments were read in extenso. Mr. Fish immediately moved to non-concur and for a committee of conference. Mr. Whipple moved for a division of the question. The Speaker declared it indivisible. Mr. Whipple said that being the case, although there was no doubt the majority of Republicans in the House were in favor of concurring in the Senate amendments, he deemed it best to vote for a committee of conference to see what would come of it, but such a vote ought not to be construed as meaning they opposed the amendments.

The motion to non-concur and for a committee of conference was carried, 71 to 45. The Speaker appointed as such committee Mr. Fish, Mr. Whipple, J. Irving Brown, Hitz, and R. P. Bush.

The non-concurrence by the Assembly in the World's Fair bill was announced in the Senate and on motion of Mr. Erwin, Messrs. Vedder, Cantor, and Robertson were appointed to confer with the Assembly committee.

The joint committee held a two hours' session this evening, but failed to reach any agreement, and so took a recess until tomorrow morning.

This is considered a virtual disagreement, and it is believed tonight new committees will have to be named tomorrow. This will throw the final consideration of the bill over until next week. Should the present bill fail J. Irving Brown has ready for introduction a new bill, locating the World's Fair at Van Courtlandt Park in New York. A proviso that the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, the members of New York, and 100 other persons shall be an incorporate body for ten years to hold property to the amount of $50,000,000 for the Fair. The President of the United States, the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Mayor of New York shall each name twenty of the incorporators, who, with the exception of the President's appointees, shall be residents of this State. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city, by its Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, shall contract with the incorporators for the improvement of Van Courtlandt Park, the erection of buildings and other structures for the Exhibition, and may give the incorporators possession of the park for a term not exceeding five years on condition that 10 per cent of the moneys received shall go to the city sinking fund. For the payment of the expenses authorized the city may issue bonds, payable from taxation and redeemable in from ten to thirty years, in an amount not exceeding $10,000,000. The Controller shall fix the rate of interest on these bonds, not to exceed 4 per cent, and they shall not be sold below par.

The entire session of the joint session of the conference committees on the World's Fair bill was given over to the discussion of the political complexion of the incorporators in the bill. They were figured forty-five Democrats, forty-seven Republicans, and eleven mugwumps, giving the Republicans the balance of power. The names added in the Senate contained four Democrats with Controller Myers. If these names were allowed to remain it would give the Republicans a net majority of two.

No Progress at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Special World's Fair Committee was called for this afternoon, but about the time the committee was expected to come together news of the latest performances of the Albany Legislature came to hand, and Chairman Candler sent around word that the meeting would be postponed. One of the reasons assigned for further delay was that everything was not in readiness for consideration of the Washington bill that Wilson of West Virginia has been preparing with the advice of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. No time is fixed for the next meeting of the committee.

Wisconsin Farmers for Chicago.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Farmers' Convention tonight unanimously and enthusiastically passed resolutions favoring Chicago for the World's Fair in 1892.

CAUSE OF THE RECENT MONON WRECK.

The Coroner Attributes It to a Number of Rotten Ties.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Coroner Dove of Hamilton County today made public his verdict on the Monon railroad wreck. The Coroner finds that the trestle had been repaired and strengthened two weeks prior to the accident and that its condition was not the direct cause of the wreck. In summing up the evidence, however, he says: "I find that on the curve, 178 feet north of the trestle, one rail had been raised by placing blocks from one-eighth to one inch in thickness on seventeen consecutive ties and that spikes the usual length—five and one-half inches—had been used to secure it. Many of the ties not being sound at the point where the spikes were driven, this rail turned and caused the train to leave the track and go through the bridge."

HIRED TO BURN DOWN A BUILDING.

Dick Brewer's Story Regarding the Recent Incendiary Fire at Greenwich, O.

NORWALK, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—John Reis of Greenwich was arrested today charged with complicity in the attempt to burn Hartline's agricultural warehouse Tuesday night. Dick Brewer, the man first arrested, says Reis hired him to set fire to the building. Reis was formerly a carriage-maker at Blue Fly, and on account of a mysterious burglary at Hartline's factory bad blood has existed between the men for some time.

The Other Side of It.

CHICAGO, Feb 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In last Sunday's TRIBUNE was the complaint of a workingwoman that she had been rudely treated when applying for situations. I have been self-supporting since girlhood, am a middle-aged woman now, and wish to say that my experience has been quite the opposite. My work of late years has thrown me almost entirely among men, and I have to go occasionally to their offices, but I have always received kind, polite attention.

If a woman expects recognition and success working in the ranks with men she must form her code of conduct on something of the same basis. She must be decided and brave, and while persevering not too persistent. She should have a thorough respect for herself and not imagine an affront where it is not intended. And, above all, she must either be well fitted for the work she undertakes or else be willing to learn it patiently and tractably as a man would. She must expect to find business-men not angels nor devils, but erring, striving fellow-creatures. I notice that one gets in this busy, selfish, thoroughly human but not wholly disbonest world much what one is willing to give—blow for blow or courtesy for courtesy. WORKINGWOMAN.

The Ætna Life's Gains in 1889.

The handsome gains made by the Ætna Life Insurance Company the last year in every department of its business are shown in advertisement.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

CONSTANT READER, City: Jumbo was run into by a train on the Grand Trunk railroad in Canada and killed.

READER, City: Mr. Moody's meetings in Brooklyn began a few days ago at the Y. M. C. A. Hall in that city.

MRS. J. L. M., Des Moines, Ia.: Patti will sing in Chicago the week beginning March 10. The date of the German opera season has not been settled, though it will probably be in April.

GEORGE RUSSAUD, City: Of course as long as you remain a member of either society you are subject to its rules. The only way out of it would be to resign your membership in one society.

A Scriptural Reading for Mr. Lindblom.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Did Mr. Lindblom in his lecture last evening *forget* to mention that the man sent to behead John the Baptist was a speculator? See Mark's Gospel, sixth chapter, twenty-seventh verse, Latin or Greek version. W. H. R.

Crossing the River with a Cable.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would it not be better to cross the river on a bridge—i. e., lay a track on the bridge for the cable cars instead of using tunnels? I have a plan which I am certain would be successful by which the cars could cross on a bridge. The turning of the bridge would not interfere in the least. Has any such thing been attempted?

H. G. WILSON.

He Wants the Old Names Preserved.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Jan. 26 ("Chicago's first engine") you give us the name of the first road out of Chicago west—now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern railway—the "C. & G. U. R. R." It should be the "G. & C. U. R. R." (Galena & Chicago Union railway). I like to see those old names kept in remembrance, which cannot be done unless correctly given.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

"McGinty" at the Wrong Time.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why does the orchestra at a first-class theater play such selections as "McGinty" and other like trash between the acts when such plays as "Claudian," "The Silver King," and similar dramas are produced? The lack of taste and propriety found in giving such music under the circumstances is certainly offensive to even the least sensitive, and, while a few may approve of it, the better class of theater-goers can have but one opinion. The "McGinty" style of music should be "sat down" upon outside of variety shows. J. J. BOHN.

A New Railway Signal.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The frequency of accidents on railway crossings and by front and rear end collision of railway trains is becoming a matter of serious comment with the public. Some means of providing greater safety is needed, not only by the public but by railway companies who are bearing heavy burdens of damages growing out of such accidents. The means should be something to attract present and unusual attention to the danger approaching.

The stiff, silent arms of the railway crossing signal attract about the same attention that the boards of a fence at the sides of a highway do. The flagman at the city street crossings, subject to the frailties of human nature, is not much more reliable. The haste of engineers to make trips on time leads to frequent disregard of intersecting lines and consequent accidents. The curved track where approaching trains are hid from each other is the scene of death-traps. The tunnel and covered bridge are little better. The open switch is another cause of dread to railway men. But the days of slaughter of passengers and railway employés, and damages against railway companies to repair and adjust damages, are about past. A young man of this city has invented a

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT DOUBLE entry bookkeeper or cashier seeks employment. Al city references. P 145, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENTRY CLERK IN wholesale dry goods warehouse; has had nine years' experience in a leading Canadian house. Can give good references. Address S 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman or any kind of office work. Best city references from former employers. S 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLESALE retail shoe house: in stock I will give $100 any time giving me a good paying position. I have had nine years' experience with my last employer and can refer to him. S 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED shipping or receiving clerk. Can furnish the best of city references. S 132, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT ONCE BY THOROUGH bookkeeper; low wages to start. S 115, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22, fair education and good penman, as clerk; to make himself generally useful. Address S 119, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle.

SITUATIONS WANTED — STENOGRAPHERS, first-class work, $12 to $25 per week; rapid, correct; experienced Cal. or Kem.; male or female; gratuitous. 1., 120 Chicago Opera House Blk.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY BOY OF 16; who has had experience and can furnish reference. S 126, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER AND florist; private place; is a native of Denmark; understands his business in all its branches; first-class references. Address S 150, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED coachman; present employer going to Europe. Best of city reference. Address S 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman, Swede, with the best city references. S 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; SOBER, industrious; best of work and city references guaranteed. Address S 117, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—$5 WILL BE GIVEN BY a young man, 18 years of age, for a situation. Address S 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER BY THOROUGH, experienced young Englishman with first-class Eastern references. S 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH AL city references, attentive, reliable, married, desires permanent location, seven years' practical experience in bookkeeping and business qualification; salary not considered at start; can take an interest. S 147, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO DO chores for board and room. Best reference. S 49, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN OF good education and business experience, good shorthand writer, owning caligraph and desk, with use or other first where standard of work is high; salary first; $ 130, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS EXPERIENCED DINing-room girl or first-class chambermaid. Address 22 Racine-av., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework. 174 Bunker-st., near Halsted.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wants a few more private families; $2 per day. Address S 109, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FINE NURSE; BABY or sickness; reference. 559 Madison, First A.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in the city at supplied the old established, well-known Bureau Registry, MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS OLD to do office work in shipping department. Address S 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD as entry clerk. Address, stating references and salary expected, S 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GROCERY CLERK FOR ORders and delivery, with good references. S 125, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—FOUR GENTLEMEN STENOGRAphers. Remington operators; hair speed, experience; 8th, 9th and 10th. Prefer those who have been in our dictation class or been registered. 413 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWledge of stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping; willing to start with moderate wages. State references and references, with home address. Address S 105, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TWO MAGAZINE OR BOOK SALESmen in Iowa for an old reliable house; liberal terms; permanent employment.
F. F. COLLIER, Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS, INDUSTRIOUS salesmen with good permanent and profitable employment on salary and commission by calling at once at Room 840, Royal Insurance Building.

WANTED—SALESMAN; A LIVE MAN TO SELL line of quick-selling specialties to merchants; big commission. W. B. PERISHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—MAN TRAVELING WEST OR SOUTH can obtain easy selling side line which will pay $10 a day profit.
SOOSEY,
R. 55, 20 Washington-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO sell cigars to jobbing trade. Reference required. Michigan Cigar Co., Big Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—BY A LARGE LITHOGRAPHIC COMpany, a traveling salesman who is thoroughly posted in the business. Address, giving full information, M D 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ROAD SALESMEN by a manufacturing jobber, with a full line of first-class goods; medium-priced; boots and shoes. No experienced salesmen on the road to sell on commission in the following States: Missouri, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Illinois, Texas, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, New York. Address, with reference, Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.

WANTED — TRAVELING SALESMEN; DRY goods trade; liberal salary. $5.
W. J. CRANEY & CO., 325 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY OR GIRL, ABOUT 14, TO ATtend at physician's office. References required. S 32, Tribune office.

WANTED — AN OFFICE-BOY. CALL AT 26 South Water-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—NEAT OFFICE BOY AT ROOM 2, 202 La Salle-st., this forenoon; one living at home preferred.

Designers.

WANTED—A1 MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN for permanent position; young married man preferred. Address, giving reference, experience, and salary expected, S 101, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—CUTTERS—ARE YOU A CUTTER? IF so why not step to the front and learn the A. B. Ruce new method of cutting? Taught only at Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse furnished; steady employment; no peddling; exclusive territory given. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN, FAIRLY EDUCATED and ambitious, for outside position with reliable house. References and security required. 94, 259 La Salle-st.

WANTED—THREE ENTERPRISING MIDDLEaged men to represent us on finest line of goods handled; no book canvassing; terms satisfactory to right parties; investigate this. Western Pub. House, 75 Wabash-av., city.

WANTED—A STEWARD TO MANAGE A FIRSTclass club; references required. Until Friday address S 14, Tribune office. After Friday address M. J. HARDENBAUM, 32 Bank-st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WRITE-UP SOLICitor for Northwestern Illinois; permanent position. Address S 135, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WIDE acquaintance, and energetic disposition to represent in Chicago and vicinity one of the oldest and most life-insurance companies (old line) in this country; good paying positions for right parties. Address, with references, P 148, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRAVEL. Address S 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WIDE acquaintance, and energetic disposition to represent in Chicago and vicinity one of the oldest and most life-insurance companies (old line) in this country; good paying positions for right parties. Address, with references, P 148, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE advertising business to solicit advertising in Chicago. Write, with references, to C. N. HOOPER, Dubuque, Ia.

WANTED — ENERGETIC, PUSHING MAN, ready to leave city at once can get good berth, steady work, good pay by addressing S 141, Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY COLLECTOR living on North side. State experience and salary expected. References. S N 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN AC quainted among real-estate dealers and owners; good pay. Room 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE WORK; must be intelligent, rapid writer, and have good recommendation. S 148, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A RAPID AND ACCURATE LADY stenographer and typewriter. Apply in person to ARMOUR CO., 119 S. Jefferson-st., city.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER, familiar with typewriter and bookkeeping; state salary, reference, and residence. Address S 103, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family. Call 1740 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL TO do second housework in small private family. Call after 7 p. m. Tuesday and Wednesday, 1 to 3 p. m. Thursday, 2 Langley-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 62 Langley-av.

WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS to work in the shop; good wages paid. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS LADY CANvassers. 70 State-st., Room 319.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

13 VAN BUREN-ST., ADJOINING MICHIGAN-av.—First-class single and double rooms, with board; steam heat. Terms reasonable. Also day-board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 SINGLE ROOMS WITH first-class table.

2124 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME, LARGE front and other rooms, with or without board.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT room for gentleman, with excellent table board; references required.

2537 WABASH-AV.—NICE LARGE ROOM furnished or unfurnished; with or without board.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGOav.—A pleasant suite of rooms suitable for a family; front rooms and single rooms, with board; also first-class table board. References.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME LARGE front room, elegantly furnished, with piano, or unfurnished; also large single room; first-class board. References.

241 E. OHIO-ST.—NICE FRONT ROOMS AND board; all conveniences; table board.

251 EAST OHIO-ST. — SINGLE ROOM WITH board; steam heat.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE FURnished rooms with good board; reasonable terms.

West Side.

450 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — ELEGANT rooms, single or en suite; new; all modern conveniences; first-class table. Reference required.

Hotels.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 320 STATE-ST.—100 ELEgant rooms, 25c, 50c, 75, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe, entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms; 50c, 75c, $1 a day; $2.50 to $7 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD, TWO MEALS—AND FURNISHED room, for man, by a single man, between Troop-st. and Winchester-av., north of and near Van Buren-st.; state location, terms, and size of room; private family preferred. References if desired. Address S 107, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,
ROOM 12, 84 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and available collateral.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF COMMERCIAL Vault Co. stock; make offer. S 111, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED BY A BANKER AT A LOW rate of interest to ladies who will give diamonds as collateral security. S 2, Tribune office.

SUBSTANTIAL CHICAGO MANUFACTURING company wants additional capital for enlargements. Will guarantee 10 per cent annual dividend. Can show 30 per cent profits. Strict investigation accorded. Address S 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $400 FOR FOUR MONTHS; will pay well for use of same and put up No. 1 security. S 131, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MR. CHARLES W. FERRERS, formerly of Chicago, Ill., will communicate with his brother, Frederick Ferrers of Blue Island, Ill., he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—MISS NETTIE FOEY, STENOGrapher: please call at GILL'S at once.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 119 and 121 Wabash-av.

Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL — WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We carry a full line of everything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 4.

PERSONAL—
DRUNKENNESS CURED.
Free information of a positive cure given by Capt D. Y. BLACK, 204½ S. Clark-st., Room 6. Call or write.

PERSONAL—LADIES, IF THERE IS ANY ARTIcle that you want and don't know where to procure it, call at the Bay State Bureau of Supply, 204 State-st., Room 319; it costs you nothing for information. No attention paid to inquiries by mail unless accompanied by stamp.
MRS. LEE & KNAPP.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—All full shorthand and typewriting courses, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, 32 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY, AMERICAN Express Building. Private lessons and private instruction a specialty. Second term now forming. Apply at once. Latest society dancing and fine waltzing guaranteed. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING and writing—70 State-st.; preferable to business colleges. M. B. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; sixteenth year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, LAFAYETTE BUILDING (Congress-st. elevators.) Branches: New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin. Conversational knowledge in shortest time. Highest references. Trial lesson free. Terms, $30. Classes in formation in the suburbs.

45 CENTS A LESSON ON PIANO AND VIOLIN given by a first-class teacher. S 91, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 57, 59, 61, and 63 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest rooms for storing furniture. Telephone 1,378.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st.—Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 6224.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 Sixth Ave. Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Telephone 1475.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,972.
S. Side—200 and 202 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,342.
GEORGE PARRY.

AGENTS WANTED.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—IF YOU WANT A GOOD side line (sample free, weight eight pounds) and your address and reference to Keystone Manufacturing Company, Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—A PAPER HOUSE IN Holyoke, Mass., desires an agent to represent them in Chicago and to sell writing papers and envelopes; must be acquainted with above lines and know the trade. Address, with reference, Lock Box 280, Holyoke, Mass.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books LIBRARIES, CYCLOPEDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

PROFESSIONAL.

A GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 138 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted

C. MCCLENNAN, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURveyor, has removed to 303 Opera-House Block.

L. L. MANTON, LAWYER, 234 DEARBORN-ST. Advice free. Business quietly transacted.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HIGH-ARM SEWING-MAchine; warranted perfect, for $5 if taken this week. Over 323 South Clark-st., Room 1.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old cofs repaired by J. WILKINS FORD 155 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, Room 29, 120 Dearborn-st. Telephone 956.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement. Best care. MRS. WISCHMANN, successor to Mrs. Richer, 1029 Wabash-av.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS OBtained. CHARLES C. TILLMAN, 75, 151 La Salle-st.

DENTISTRY.

CHICAGO DENTAL PARLORS, 99 MADISONst., cor. Dearborn, 3d floor—Visit the Chicago Dental Parlors for fine work at reasonable prices.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
MANUFACTURING SITES.
MANUFACTURING SITES.
WAREHOUSE SITES.
WAREHOUSE SITES.
STONE YARD PROPERTY.
COAL YARD PROPERTY.
DOCK PROPERTY.
Large and small lots, with and without railroad tracks, in all parts of the city.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
Pleasantly-Located, Medium-Priced Residences.
ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD—
Frame house and 24-ft. lot.
WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, NEAR OAKLEY—
Frame house and 33-ft. lot.
WARREN-AV., NEAR ROBEY-ST.—
Frame house and 25-ft. lot.
PARK-AV., NEAR HOYNE—
Frame house and 25 feet.
The above are frame houses on large lots and in choice locations and are
PLEASANT HOMES FOR LITTLE MONEY.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
RETAIL BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Indiana-st., near Robey, 3-story brick store and flat.
Chicago-av., near Hoyne, two lots with two large houses; pays 10 per cent on $8,000.
Chicago-av., near Lincoln, 25-foot lot with 2-story brick store and flat.
Division-st., near Wood, one lot.
Blue Island-av., near 14th, corner lot with good frame building.
Blue Island-av., near 21st, corner lot with good frame building.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
MECHANICS, BOOKKEEPERS, AND CLERKS.
Cheap and on easy terms. I have a number of houses arranged for one or two families on Garfield-boulevard or 50th-st., between state-st. and Michigan Southern and Rock Island railroad depot, fronting north on the boulevard, with all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures, furnaces, and laundry, stone cellar, in fact, perfect in every way. I built these houses last summer, by the day, therefore they are perfectly free from moisture. The prices range from $6,000 to $8,000; quarter cash, balance to suit purchaser. Secure your family a home instead of paying rent. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 186 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN FINE MODERN BUILT dwelling houses on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts.; lots 25x125. Rock-face stone basement, pressed brick all around, slate roof, furnace and laundry in basement; kitchen, dining-room, reception-room, library, and parlors on first floor; 5 sleeping-rooms and bath-room on second floor, besides fine attic; all finished in red oak; price $10,000; terms ¼ cash, balance to suit purchaser. These houses have been built by the day. Take your architect along with you and see if he can buy a lot of this size and build you such a house for the price. Will be completed in about three weeks. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 186 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE lots corner South Park-av. and 73d-st.
Two-story brick store 825 West Van Buren-st.
Nine-room house 369 Congress-st.
Latest modern stone front flats, 459 Marshfield-av. Apply to owner, B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SIX LOTS FRONTING ON State-st., east front, between 55th and 56th-sts.; price $18,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 186 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building, basement.

FOR SALE—ERIE-ST.—26x100, LEASED FOR 42 years at $1,500 net per annum; property improved and offered at a great bargain.
E. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites on railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MAGNIFICENT NEW HOUSE—Expensive and beautiful interior; owner was over two years in building, giving it his personal attention every day; large grounds; $18,000; an offer of $100.00 for house and part of lot would be considered. Call for particulars.
MICHIGAN-AV.—One fine modern house; elegant elevation of Connecticut brown stone; Burnham & Root architects; finest location on the boulevard; $100,000.
MICHIGAN AV.—Pretty modern house near 34th-st.; finely finished; east front; lot 25x174 ft.; $37,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Two modern houses between 32d and 33d-sts.; $25,000, $23,000; east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, near 27th-st., with lot 80x176 feet, and barn; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front house near 29th-st. with lot 51x170 ft.; $54,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house and lot; $40,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Two houses and lot 50x174 ft.; $28,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone house with lot 25x144 ft.; very fine location; only $15,000; the lot alone is worth $12,500.
FINE MODERN HOUSE—Stone elevation on three sides; very expensive interior finish, mahogany, oak, cherry; all conveniences; heated by steam; lot 60 feet front; brick barn; $42,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Three residences between 18th and 22d-sts.; $30,000, $40,000, $50,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house near 27th-st. with lot 80x177 feet; $28,000, or can sell the house and 79 feet.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Frame house near 35th-st.; fine order, with lot 80x177 feet; $18,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Frame house, No. 2625, with lot 40x177 ft., and fine new brick barn.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Good frame house, near 29th-st., with lot 50x150 ft.—east front; only $9,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Brown-stone house, No. 6151; over $1,800 has been expended on the interior during the last two months; immediate possession given.
VERNON-AV.—Fine corner house, finished in hardwood and heated by steam; lot 30x164 ft.; brick barn; everything first-class.
VERNON-AV.—New house, near 34th-st., with lot 28 x164 ft.
RHODES-AV.—Modern house, heated by steam, with lot 30x164 ft.; brick barn; $12,500.
GROVE-AV.—Two 2-flat houses, south of 32d-st., $12,000, $21,000.
KENWOOD—Four fine new modern houses, with large grounds; $28,000, $30,000, $30,000, $100,000.
CHOICE BOULEVARD LOTS.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—Two fine houses, one completed, large grounds with each; $55,000, $60,000; both are in very fine location.
MICHIGAN-AV.—75 or 175 ft., s. e. corner 34th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x187 ft., n. w. cor. Eda-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—112x176 ft., near 36th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x160 ft., near 36th-st.; also 40 ft. near 27th-st.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—I have the exclusive sale of a very fine corner south of 47th-st., 100 ft. front; a bargain.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—50x200 ft. at $200 per ft.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
SIX-STORY STORE—One of the finest pieces of central business property in Chicago; one tenant; can make a lease with present tenant for 6 years.
STATE-ST.—Large unimproved corner, 234x205 ft.; will sell on easy terms or will lease for 99 years; $100,000.
FIFTH-AV.—Store in wholesale district; only $50,000.
WEST MADISON-ST.—Fine dwelling, 50x165 ft.; on a prominent corner; well rented.

FOR SALE—
OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION.
HIGH AND DRY.
Big bargains in lots
convenient to Illinois Central
and large factories.
Streets curbed and macadamized.
Water pipes and sewers in each lot.
Sidewalks laid.
Alleys improved,
and trees planted.
$450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS.
ONE-TENTH DOWN.
BALANCE MONTHLY.
Call or send for free tickets.
See these lots before buying elsewhere.
Also lots from $100 upwards.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—
PRICE $5,500 FOR SHORT TIME.
NO. 2629 CALUMET-AV., 2-story and brick basement frame residence, 10 rooms; lot 25x180 to alley; possession May 1; rentals $35 per month; owner non-resident, wishes to sell; part payment, balance easy.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SOLID INVESTMENT.
First-class central property, yielding over 6 per cent net, 42 feet on North Clark-st., corner Chestnut; private sale; no commissions paid. S 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st., the choicest 5-acre block in Hyde Park, at price which will pay handsomely to subdivide.

FOR SALE—
ONE ENTIRE NO. 2,962.
Six-room cottage, near 24th-st.; lot 25x192; with good 2-story frame residence; sacrifice price $6,600, for a few days only.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
136 and 138 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL BUY A GOOD STONE front dwelling on a Rhodes-av. corner if taken at once.
$17,500 a much finer one. A. J. MONTAGUE, R. 5, 69 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOUSE, ALL NEW, $30 monthly, interest included; South Side; inside city. 12, 154 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$230 CALUMET-AV.—84x180, WITH 2-story frame house; in good repair and first-class condition; cheap, $5,000; easy terms.
HUTCHINSON & ALLYN, 50 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—FINE VINCENNES CORNER THAT will be sold cheap. Call at once. 1 road. Buy now.
A. J. MONTAGUE, Room 5, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st., a very large list of vacant lots and corners on all avenues and boulevards, South Side; also choice suburban residences from $2,500 to $100,000. South Side our specialty.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—PRICE ONLY $5,500; INdiana-av., near 27th-st; lot 25x162, with 2-story frame dwelling; cheapest piece on the street.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY BRICK stone-front house, east front; lot 25x125.
H. WHIPPLE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ELLIS-AV., NORTH OF 47th-st.; lot 66x160 feet at $18 per foot.
E. W. WESTFALL, 120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BRICK AND STONE front residence, corner 32d-st. and Rhodes-av.; will be sold at a bargain. OWNER, 81 South Clark-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—
5-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK BUILDING
on Market-st. corner of an alley near Madison. Price $67,500.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 57TH-ST., EAST OF Grand-boulevard, near cars, only $5,500; easy payments. Room 32, 95 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONLY $80 PER FOOT; LOT, 66X99 feet, near corner of Jefferson and Fourteenth-sts. Q 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. SUTOR—CHEAP CORNERS on Colorado and Kedzie-avs.
Apply at office, cor. Kedzie-av. and Fillmore-st., or in Colorado-av. depot, Wisconsin Central.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—F 5 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—$2,000—MADISON-ST., EAST OF 51ST.—F Lot 24x178, south front. E. W. WESTFALL, 120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—228 FEET, CAMPBELL-AV., 18 LOTS; F 2 corners; Harvard and Taylor-sts.; suitable for builder. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LITTLE INVESTMENTS—F Van Buren-st., near California-av.; 24x126.
Harrison-st., choice corners and inside lots.
12th-st., s. s. cor. Washtenaw-av., 44x18.
M. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON MADISON, MONROE, ADAMS, JACKSON-STS., AT W. 44TH-ST.; ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE; ACCESSIBLE FROM SIX STATIONS OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL ROAD. EASY PAYMENTS. MADISON-ST. CABLE AND ELECTRIC ROAD AND LAKE-ST. ELEVATED ROAD TO THIS PROPERTY.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
136 and 138 La Salle-st.,
1070 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RETAIL BUSINESS PROPERTY—
FOR SALE—$7,200—
2 LOTS ON 35TH-ST.,
NEAR HOYNE AND ARCHER-AVS.
CHEAP AT $3,600.
1-7 WILL PAY TO INVESTIGATE.
Address owner, S 131, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WAVERLY-PLACE, 10-ROOM STONE front house.
ALBANY-AV., nr Madison-st., brick cottage, 6 rooms.
WASHTENAW-AV., near North-av., brick cottage, 6 rooms and attic.
R. A. BAKER, 80 Dearborn-st., R. 34.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft. on P. C. & St. L., 495 ft. deep.
268 ft. on P. C. & St. L., 527 ft. deep.
268 ft. on P. C. & St. L., 495 ft. deep.
636 ft. on P. C. & St. L., 495 ft. deep.
Also NEAT other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS.
604 Congress-st., nice 2-story brick house.....$4,150
No. 306 S. Robey-st., mod. sub-cellar brick house. 5,000
11th-st., two-story building; rent, $54; 10 ft..... 2,400
Washington, near 53d-st., 2 lots..... 2,500
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
111 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—F 268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
495 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
272 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
495 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BLVD. NEAR LINcoln, good 10-room house and barn; good order; will be sold cheap; offer wanted.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$700 AND $800 LOTS ON HARRISON-st. and Colorado-av.
J. T. SUTOR, 1302 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — ON HUMBOLDT-BLVD., CORNER of Western-av., 40x100, $1,500. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. ASHLAND-BLVD. AND Monroe, 95 feet on Monroe, 100 on Ashland, 126 on Ogden. J. W. HEDENBERG, 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—165 WEST 12TH-ST., LOT 20x125, with 2-story frame building. RENT, $15. SINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9 (exclusive agent).

FOR SALE—CONGRESS, NEAR HOMAN, $775; worth $1,400. Lexington, only $600; worth $800. Washington, adjoining park, just $625. Fulton, east of Homan, $1,325. Bargain on Colorado and Jackson. 116 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—COLORADO-AV., CORNER OF HARlem-st.—4 lots, corner, $5,000; bargain; also four lots corner of Crawford-av. and Colorado-av. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—
AT A BARGAIN,
25x100 to alley on Michigan-st., near State, with large, strong 3-story and basement brick building, suitable for any business.
A. M. KNOBLE,
moved to 85 Dearborn-st., Room 712.

FOR SALE—373 AND 374 N. MARKET-ST., CORNER Division, 3-story brick modern building; forced sale.
P. A. GEORGE,
97 Clark-st., 55 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—FLAT BUILDING, NORTH SIDE, pays 12 to 15 per cent, $30,000. Every form 1 per cent net, $15,000.
FRANK H. GRISWOLD,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT CORNER ON ASTOR-ST.
H. F. WAITE, 7 Astor.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN RIDGE PROPERTY, intersected by Lexington, Myrtle, Lincoln, Lexington, Greenwood, Ellis, Drexel, and Maryland, between 55th and 57th-sts.
Trees, stone side walks, boulevard lamps, gas, water, and sewer mains, and macadamized streets now complete; easy terms; popular prices; a number of fine corners still for sale. Cottage Grove cable or L. R. R. trains. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 136 and 138 La Salle-st., Woodlawn Station I. C. R. R., 2020 Cottage Grove-av., 65th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—"KENWOOD BARGAIN."
ELLIS-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.
We want an offer for 100 feet, east front, on the above avenue. Owner must sell.
Call for partic

DEAD AGAINST CHICAGO.

GROSS DISCRIMINATIONS PRACTICED BY THE NORTHWESTERN.

Its Rates from the Seaboard to the Missouri River in Connection with the Canadian Pacific and the "Soo" Line Materially Lower than the Through Rates via Chicago—Chairman Walker's Decision Responsible for This State of Affairs—The Gentlemen's Meeting Next Week.

The ruling of Chairman Walker of the Gentlemen's Association authorizing the Chicago & Northwestern (St. Paul & Omaha) to make joint through rates on traffic from the seaboard to the Missouri River and beyond in connection with the "Soo" line and the Canadian Pacific is doing greater harm to Chicago interests than anything that has been done for several years. The discrimination against Chicago on the part of the Chicago & Northwestern, which has done all it could for years to divert as much of the Western traffic as possible to Lake Superior ports, was bad enough, but the action of Chairman Walker in allowing it to demoralize through rates between the seaboard and the Far West during the winter when navigation is closed aggravates the situation tenfold.

The new rates just established by the Northwestern to New York and Boston to the Missouri River via the Canadian Pacific and "Soo" Line are as follows: First class, $1.27 per 100 pounds; second class, $1.03; third class, 79 cents; fourth class, 60 cents; fifth class, 50 cents; sixth class, 45 cents. Similar through rates from the seaboard to the Missouri River via Chicago are not permitted. The Chicago merchant has to pay the combined locals from New York to Chicago and from Chicago to the Missouri River, which makes the through rates via Chicago from 15 per cent to 25 per cent higher than the rates made via the "Soo" and St. Paul, as will be seen by the following:

NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

1	2	3	4	5	6
75	65	50	35	30	25

CHICAGO TO THE MISSOURI RIVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6
75	60	40	30	25	25

Total through rate New York to the Missouri River via Chicago:

1	2	3	4	5	6
$1.50	$1.25	90	65	55	50

There is a large territory between St. Paul and the Missouri River where the rates from Chicago are higher than to the Missouri River, and where the long and short haul clause places Chicago at a still greater disadvantage than is the case to the Missouri River direct.

Chicago would labor under equally great disadvantage as regards through traffic to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the Northwest were it not for the fight the Burlington & Northern is making in the interests of Chicago.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis has given notice that it will meet the rates the Sioux City & Northern makes in connection with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (Great Northern Railway) between the Missouri River and St. Paul. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City also demands the right to make the same rates on through traffic between St. Paul and the Missouri River as the Northwestern makes in connection with the Soo line.

"GENTLEMEN" MEETINGS.

To Consider the Withdrawal of the Union Pacific and Northwestern.

Chairman Walker gave notice yesterday that the eleventh regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association will be held at the association's rooms, Chicago, Feb. 12, at 10 a. m. The meeting, under the rules, will be open for the consideration of any and all business that may be presented.

The Presidents will meet Feb. 11 for the special purpose of considering the notices of withdrawal from the association lately given by the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern. In his call Chairman Walker says the Committee on Reorganization of the association appointed at the late Presidents' meeting in New York may present a report. It is not probable such a report will be considered if presented. Some of the Presidents hold this is a special meeting for the particular purpose of considering the notices of withdrawal given by the above named roads in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Until definite action is taken regarding these notices of withdrawal, they say, nothing else can be considered, and if other subjects need consideration they must be taken up either at a special meeting called by unanimous consent of all the members for such special purpose or at the next regular quarterly meeting in April. The consideration of the notices of withdrawal by the roads named no doubt will occupy all the time of the meeting, and the indications are they will cause much trouble and bad feeling as to result in the withdrawal of other roads.

CONSIDERING EMIGRANT BUSINESS.

An Important Meeting of the Trunk Line Officials—Arbitrator to Be Appointed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—An important meeting of the trunk line officials was held today. Its object was to receive President Chauncey M. Depew's report of the interview he had with President Sam Sloan of the Delaware & Lackawanna on the proposition to put the emigrant business into the hands of the clearing house. Mr. Depew said Mr. Sloan refused to accede to such a proposition. According to the rules of the association and a special resolution passed at a previous meeting the matter became a subject for arbitration. Commissioner Lucius Tuttle under ordinary circumstances would constitute the Board of Arbitration on the subject, but his views favoring the clearing-house plan were so well known it was deemed proper to empower Chairman Roberts of the Pennsylvania to appoint some one to act as arbitrator. Who the arbitrator will be is not yet known, but his action is made final by Sec. 4 of Art. 15 of the articles of the association. If he decides the emigrant business should be managed by the clearing house Mr. Sloan will have to submit or withdraw from the association.

Will the Santa Fe Go to Burlington?

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Inquiry in quarters usually well informed in regard to such things fails to elicit any confirmation of the rumor of the Santa Fé coming to this city in the immediate future. The belief has prevailed here for some time that the Santa Fé contemplates securing a line to this city, and that belief gained added strength some weeks since by a statement made by President Crapo of the new bridge company that he had received overtures from three railroad companies to avail themselves of the new bridge when built to gain an entrance into this city.

Toledo & South Haven Reorganization.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The details of the reorganization of the Toledo & South Haven railroad company were received here this afternoon. R. B. Dobson, Charles D. Backus, W. G. Snow, William J. Nevins Jr., all of New York; John Ihling of Lawton, H. W. Williams and C. J. Monroe of South Haven, constitute the Board of Directors. R. B. Dobson is President and Treasurer, C. J. Monroe Vice-President, John Ihling Manager and Assistant Treasurer, and W. G. Snow secretary.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Joint Committee of Eastern roads, concurring in the recommendation of the Joint Rate Committee, has agreed that, taking effect Feb. 11, 1890, the basis of rates to and from Ireco, Ill., will be 115 per cent of the rates Chicago to New York.

It has been rumored that the Santa Fé was about to obtain full control of the Iowa Central and would improve the road and make it a part of a through line intended to tap the great wheat fields of the Dakotas. Both the Iowa Central and Santa Fé officials say there is no foundation for the report. The opinion is that President Stickney will amalgamate the road with the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City before long.

A meeting between the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Belt line and the roads connecting with it was held yesterday for the purpose of establishing divisions of through rates on the traffic going over that line. As several roads have already made arrangements for divisions of rates with some of its connections it was decided those lines should submit statements of the arrangements they have made to a meeting to be held next Tuesday.

Chairman Blanchard has authorized the members of the Central Traffic Association to accept the agreed proportions of the transcontinental rates from the Western termini of the trunk lines and points west thereof as published in the Transcontinental Association's westbound tariff No. 22. Full ideal rates east of junctions with the Western roads should continue to be charged on the following articles: Jellies (fruit), in glass or tin, boxed, car-lots and less than car-lots; preserves, in glass or tin, boxed, car-lots and less than car-lots.

The General Passenger Agents of Western roads have agreed to grant excursion rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association of Missouri, Mexico, Mo., Feb. 11 and 12, fare and one-third, from points in Missouri; Masonic School of Instruction, Elgin, Ill.; Western Packers' Canned Goods Association, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11 to 14, from association points; Iowa State Temperance Alliance, Des Moines, Ia., March 4 to 6, fare and one-third, from points in Iowa; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa., April 14 to 16, one fare for the round trip up to Eastern gateways of association territory in connection with rates authorized by the Eastern lines from such gateways.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association roads to induce the Missouri Pacific to withdraw its opposition against the adoption of the differential fares from the Missouri River as authorized by the Eastern lines. It is the opinion that if the Missouri Pacific agrees to the insertion of the new rates in the Western rate sheet no opposition will be offered by any of the other roads and the Eastern roads will be able to abolish the commission system at once. Some of the trunk line managers are laboring with Jay Gould and think he will instruct General Passenger Agent Townsend of the Missouri Pacific to change his position. The General Passenger Agents of most of the Eastern roads are still in the city in anticipation of a settlement of the difficulty.

INVESTIGATING THE WASHINGTON FIRE.

Evidence That a Lamp Explosion Caused the Tracy Residence Disaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Fire Marshal Drew today submitted to Chief Parris his report on the fire at Secretary Tracy's house. The report was forwarded to the District Commissioners. The Fire Marshal says:

"In compliance with your request I made a thorough examination of the burned building, No. 1634 I street, Northwest, owned and occupied by the Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, and from all the evidence to be gleaned from the hired help in the house and from the surroundings in the library or main room on the first floor I am of the opinion, while, of course, there is no direct proof, that this fire originated from the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, a large double burner duplex lamp being kept on a table within the circle formed by the large bay window, which lamp was lighted every night.

"Pieces of the lamp were found scattered in different directions over the floor within the lines of the bay-window, and taking the surroundings into consideration, the bay-window being heavily curtained with silk and lace draperies and in close proximity to the lamp, the three doors leading from this room being also heavily draped with silk portières, the room itself being cased in panelwork of wood, both wall and ceilings, and this being heavily coated with hard oil and varnish, it would take but a very short time to envelop the entire room in flames."

CANADIAN FARMERS WANT FREE CORN.

Important Declaration Made by an Agricultural Gathering at Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Institute held an important session here today. Among the questions discussed was that of United States free corn. It was contended by a number of the members that corn cannot be raised at a profit, and it is cheaper to import American corn. On the other hand, others who adopted the protectionist theory said that this would be giving the brewers a monopoly. A motion advocating "free corn" was carried.

The question of fostering two-rowed barley and exporting the same to England for the manufacture of beer received the unanimous support of members.

URGENT NEEDS OF DAKOTA FARMERS.

Widespread Destitution Now Acknowledged to Exist—Appeals for Succor.

F. M. Smith of Huron, S. D., a lawyer having landed interests in his State, is at the Sherman House. He was asked last night about destitution among the farmers of South Dakota.

"The truth is the farmers of a large section of the State are down to bed-rock—that is, they have reached their last resources. I do not know of any one who is going crazy, exactly, as a farmer's wife in Beadle County told Nora Marks was the case, but they are badly enough off to make just such extravagant remarks when they get to talking about it.

"If Nora Marks had said that some moneylenders in South Dakota towns were already mad she would have hit the nail on the head. They're pretty mad because the true state of affairs is getting aired."

"Senator Pettigrew says these stories of destitution are false," was suggested.

"Well, Senator Pettigrew is a well-informed man, well enough informed to know the condition of things in South Dakota, and I venture to say that there is suffering within the shadow of his own home in Minnehaha County, which borders Minor County on the southeast. The crops were decidedly short in Minnehaha County. It is not altogether the sharks and high-rate mortgage men who are interested in keeping the truth from being known. There are solid business men in that county who want to sell and get out, and this spoils their chances. There is no money being loaned now to the farmers. Money-loaners can't get back the capital they have sunk now. The main object seems to be to get out without loss.

"Beadle County suffered the least from the drought of any in that part of the State. There is a strip along the eastern edge where your correspondent went where the crops were a failure. The Dorcas Society of Huron has got in there now. I think these ladies are amply able to care for all those who will need help in our county. They have been organized for three months and have received supplies mainly by personal solicitation. They have been at a disadvantage because of the contradictory stories being sent out.

"In the main I corroborate the stories printed in THE TRIBUNE. I doubt if there is a case of actual starvation in the State, but then THE TRIBUNE did not claim to find any. But the farmers are living on poor and insufficient food, are short of clothing, and are in need of feed for their stock."

The following letter has been received from Mrs. A. W. Wumarth, President of the Dorcas Society of Huron, S. D., corroborating the story of the destitution in the eastern part of Beadle County told by Nora Marks. The society is in urgent need of supplies to meet present requirements and to carry on the work of relieving the needy. All goods or money can be sent to the Dorcas Society, care of the President:

HURON, S. D., Feb. 4.—Miss Nora Marks: We had applications yesterday from four families who stated they were at the schoolhouse at the time of your visit; also at the Literary Society Tuesday evening following. They also stated that they were preparing for publication in a Chicago paper a statement of the facts contained in your article and that they were correct. I talked with them some little time concerning this matter. We have received applications from fully twenty families Saturday and yesterday, and receiving no goods could only supply one. Cannot you assist us? Truly the outlook is discouraging. We need groceries, canned goods, something that we can keep from time to time; also shoes, flannels, and now particularly heavy unbleached sheeting, ginghams, and, last but not least, money to run this society. Yesterday we were obliged to move into another room, a larger one, and consequently the society will be at some expense.

Do try and induce some of your many friends to assist us in this work.

MRS. A. W. WILMARTH.

H. T. Helgesen, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor for North Dakota and President of the relief agency for that State, has issued from Grand Forks the following circular calling for help and giving information as to how supplies of all kinds may be sent:

"All supplies, from whatever source, must be shipped to 'North Dakota Relief Agency, care of H. T. Helgesen, Grand Forks, N. D.' Citizens of other States that have destitute friends in North Dakota whom they wish to supply and thus prevent their becoming a charge on public charity may do so by addressing their gifts as above indicated, and may also mark on the boxes or packages the name and address of the needy family for whom intended. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and Northern Pacific railroads have agreed to ship, free of charge, over their lines all supplies so addressed and intended for the really destitute. Other railroads have been asked to make the same generous rate, but replies have not yet been received. Parties shipping such supplies should notify the undersigned at the time of what they send, and if intended for special families give names and addresses. This office would strongly recommend, however, that all supplies be sent without such specific directions, and their distribution left to the best judgment of the Commissioners; and in no case to ship any supplies to specific families unless they be personal friends of the donors and known by the latter to be needy, as some misuse of charity has been reported where aid has been solicited for specific families.

"Supplies received at this office (when not shipped for specially named destitute families) will be divided here and sent to the various counties in proportion to their needs, addressed to the County Commissioners or to some person or persons properly autnorized by them as distribution agents. Such Commissioners or agents are charged with the impartial and fair distribution of all supplies sent to their respective counties."

Room 10 at No. 79 Dearborn street has been opened by Mrs. M. J. Morgan and Mrs J. L. Whitlock, who are authorized by Mr. Helgesen to receive supplies in Chicago for shipment to the sufferers of North Dakota. A personal letter from Mr. Helgesen is in the possession of Mrs. Morgan, who has charge of these rooms. In this he urges that relief be sent soon. He says: "Am afraid there will be much suffering before supplies reach all, as they seem to be coming in slowly."

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

COSTA RICA TO HAVE A RAILROAD ACROSS THE PENINSULA.

Senor Manual Aragon, Delegate to the Pan-American Congress, While at the Palmer Receives the Announcement by Cable—A Russian Grain Dealer Talks About Corn and Wheat Growing in Russia—Wyoming's Chances for Statehood Said to Be Excellent.

Senor Manual Aragon, delegate to the Pan-American Congress from Costa Rica, while at the Palmer yesterday received a cablegram from home stating that his Government had just issued a grant to an English company to build a railway from San José to Esparda.

"That is excellent news," he remarked. "When that division is completed Costa Rica will have an intercoceanic railway and one can go across the peninsula in ten hours. The new road will be thirty-six miles long. Although it will be built across the Andes system, there are no difficult feats of engineering, and the line ought to be finished in a year. With the Nicaragua Canal and a railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic Costa Rica will have a regular American boom."

When Senor Aragon sent a cablegram in return a message of seventeen words cost him $18. Speaking of that he said: "For some time we have been trying to interest Americans in a cable line to the Spanish Americas, but without avail. A rate of over $1 a word is too high, but we have been at the mercy of the one company. Failing to interest American enterprise we appealed to the French a few months ago. I understand that a Parisian syndicate has already begun work, and before long we will have two means of communication with the world, and consequently better rates. Englishmen build the railroad and Frenchmen the cable, while our neighbors, the Americans, alight us to their own disadvantage. American manufacturers can dispose of all their overproductions in Central America if they start out in earnest. If they don't bestir themselves soon, however, the Europeans will be so firmly rooted that they cannot be displaced."

E. Tracy Hargraves of Liverpool has been interested in the Russian corn market for some years. He is now taking a short rest in the United States, and dined at the Palmer last evening. He has found many in America that think the Russian corn trade is on the decrease. Not so, he states, but a gradual increase has gone one without intermission for the last twenty-five years.

"This increase," Mr. Hargraves said, "proves that the complaints of the decadence of Russian agriculture are without a basis. If there has been no progress in the rural economy of Russia within the last twenty years Why is it that we export three times the amount we did then? Not only has the cultivation of corn increased but the methods of cultivation have been improved. Of the wheat exported from Russia only 9 to 8 per cent was in the form of flour, while the proportion in this country was 35 per cent. Influenced by poor prices American farmers are not increasing their growth of wheat. The harvests are less abundant with the decrease of virgin soil in America. This experience has been met with in British India, where there has been a decline of activity the last two years. As to the cost of production Russia holds an intermediate position between her two principal rivals. It costs Russia 66 cents more to produce a quarter of wheat than India and 58 cents less than the United States."

No man is better known in Wyoming than F. A. Lusk of the town which bears his name. With the cattle-raising and mining industries he has been closely identified for a number of years. He passed through the city yesterday on his way from Washington to the West after some time he has been working for the admission of Wyoming to the Union and he is now sanguine of success.

"Delegate Carey informs me that the bill will pass the Senate," said Mr. Lusk, "and we anticipate no trouble in the House. If ever a Territory was fitted for Statehood it is Wyoming. We have the wealth, population, and the best class of people. We feel that our admission would attract the attention of capital, so that our vast natural resources can be developed. Investors don't like to put money in a Territory, and we will never make rapid strides until we are in the Union. Our coal-fields are unlimited and Wyoming copper is now being shipped to the extreme East. We have the only soda deposits in the Union and the oil-fields will rival those of Pennsylvania. Wyoming's resources are those which will last, but we need money to develop them, and that we can't get while we are a Territory."

"You may tie a hotel clerk but you can't beat him," said George H. Turner of Pueblo, Colo., at the Palmer last evening. "It was about a year ago I was here with a member of our State Legislature. This politician got acquainted with a lot of Chicago Aldermen one night and he didn't get home until about 4 in the morning. They gave him a pretty lively night, I guess. He had the next room to mine, and, it seems, he went to bed with his boots on. He had fallen down in the mud and was a sight to crawl into white sheets. The next afternoon when we left he gave the clerk two $10 bills.

"'Just keep that,' he said.

"'Your bill is but $18. Here is the change.'

"'It belongs to you; to tell the truth I owe it to the house.'

"'What for?'

"'That's all right, you keep it; I guess $8 is about right.'

"'Tell me what it is for and I'll say whether it is too much or not enough.'

"'I guess I've figured it all right. Came in late and muddy last night, and went to bed with my boots on; spoiled the linen.'

"That clerk just looked at my friend and asked: 'How much do you usually pay for that trick? I don't want to cut the rates.'"

Palmer—H. E. Hooper, New York; L. D. Smith, Cincinnati; A. E. Bentley, Springfield, Ill.; William Hendricks, St. Paul; J. W. Deivese and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; J. V. Kelly, San Francisco; John T. Caine, Utah; S. R. McConnell, Burlington, Ia.

Grand Pacific—L. B. Jones, New York; Will Hall, Kearney, Neb.; W. J. Courtney, Cleveland; O. R. Spencer, Minneapolis; E. M. Norton, Pittsburg; Charles Wheeler, Dayton, O.; S. H. Marshall, Seward, Neb.; H. P. Beakey, St. Louis.

Sherman—A. A. Hasper, Stillwater, Minn.; Edward White, Fort Wayne; H. A. Christy, Buffalo; Mrs. A. C. Sherman, New Bedford, Mass.; W. J. Murdock, Pittsburg; J. W. Dietzer, Buffalo.

Tremont—E. W. Eastell, Toledo; J. A. Harris, Anderson, Ind.; W. E. Brown, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. W. Cooper, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. J. Greenwood, San Francisco; C. D. Randall, Boston; D. M. Parry, Indianapolis; L. J. Haack, Cincinnati; A. J. Cooper and family, Omaha.

Richelieu—F. H. Stoltze, St. Paul; C. H. Wade, New York; Edward F. Caldesre, Brooklyn.

Leland—L. L. Halsted, Detroit; E. D. Smith, Philadelphia; Albert Frinkle, Woodstock, Ont.; A. J. Catherwood, Indianapolis; C. J. Gundlach, St. Louis.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 6:

Fifty-Third st, 181 8-10 ft w of Drexel av, s f, 50x 130 ft, dated Oct. 29, 1889 (William Turkington to M. M. Springer).....$ 3,000
Humboldt boulevard, 50 ft s of Greenwood av, e f, 100x241 ft, dated Jan. 20 (M. E. Greenebaum to M. W. Gauhiser).....
West Jackson st, bet Oakley and Western avs, s f, 21x144 ft, imp, dated Feb. 1 (N. A. and A. W. Hutchins to E. F. Parshall).....
South Halsted st, 454 ft n of Twenty-eighth, w f, 24x165 ft, dated Feb. 1 (R. F. Parshall to N. A. Hutchins).....
South Park av, 91 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (Wilson Baker to Charles C. Lamon).....
Western av, n e cor of Seventieth st, w f, 50x 132 ft, dated Feb. 6 (W. C. Shuman to E. Cookman).....
West Taylor st, n w cor of Woodburn av, s f, 100x129 ft, dated June 6, 1889 (B. Lowry to J. T. Dentvit).....
Stewart av, s w cor of Seventy-seventh st, s f, 50x135 ft, dated Jan. 31 (F. G. Dahlgren to M. Blomberg).....
The premises No. 707 South Park av, dated Feb. 5 (S. Kremer to M. Teuscher).....
Larrabee st, 203 ft n of Division, e f, 21x116 ft, improved, dated Jan. 27 (N. and M. Michels to H. Fehrenbacker).....
West Thirteenth st, 71 ft w of Loomis, n f, 50x 124 ft, dated Feb. 3 (G. Reininga to H. J. and A. E. Johns).....
The premises No. 2029 South Park av, dated Jan. 7 (M. A. and F. H. Whitman to Charles H. Martin).....
Colorado av, 208 ft w of Medora st, n f, 30x120 ft, dated Jan. 23 (W. Batchelder to P. J. Brazzel).....
Dickey st, s w cor of Seventy-seventh, e f, 50 4/12x135 ft, dated Jan. 28 (George C. Lasear to J. F. Price).....
Michigan av, 100 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 50x117 ft, dated Jan. 27 (M. K. and S. C. Keeler to P. C. Maynard).....
The premises No. 600 Fullerton av, dated Jan. 30 (Amelia de Moll Cottell to Ann Cheetham).....
Leton court, bet State st and Wabash av, and Forty-eighth st, s of Thirty-third, e f, 50x25 ft, dated Jan. 28 (James Griffin to Chicago South Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co.).....
Woodlawn av, n of Forty-seventh st, w f, 132x 170 ft, dated Jan. 25 (M. E. Dorman to P. W. Beam).....
Ravenswood Park, 141 ft s of Wilson av, e f, 50x 125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (E. K. F. Hart to J. H. Mackinaw av, s e cor of Eighty-eighth st, w f, 50x149 ft, dated Jan. 24 (Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co. to Illinois Steel Co.).....
Lake av, 625 ft s of Oakenwald, w f, 31x125 ft, dated Dec. 19 1889 (estate of C. W. Amley to Alfred G. Gilbert).....
Albany av, 250 ft s of Twelfth st, e f, 50x132 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1889 (G. A. Cumming to J. F. Hannaper).....
Forty-fifth st, 170 ft e of Cottage Grove av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 1 (William L. Beck to S. A. Linenthal).....
West Superior st, 141 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x 125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 1 (Charles Steinbrecher to M. Arents).....
Calumet av, bet Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, w f, 20x124 ft, dated Feb. 5 (M. and J. Mallory to Thomas Kelly).....
Hyde Park av, n of Forty-second st, e f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 1 (A. B. Dick to H. E. Dick).....

Lot 1 and 2, Block 3, Garfield, dated Oct. 1, 1889 (J. F. Keeney to C. Bauer).....
Sixty-first st, s e cor of Webb av, 5 acres, dated Jan. 25 (R. W. Haiser to Hitchie & Douglas).....
Bonner av, 75 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 20 (G. A. Riggs to M. M. White).....
Butterfield st, 216 ft n of Fifty-fifth, und ½ of 25x115 ft, dated Feb. 4 (J. Krause to A. Barz).....
Ninety-third st, 61 ft w of Anthony av, n f, 25x 135 ft, dated Dec. 7, 1889 (M. T. Boggs to E. E. Crane).....
Ashland av, near s w cor of Graceland, s f, 50x 265 ft, dated Feb. 1 (J. S. Kuping to J. and E. Leisenfeld).....
Ashland av, near above, e f, 50x130 ft, dated Feb. 1 (same to M. and T. Schodtler).....
Lots 3 to 7 of lots 1, 2, 4 and w ½ 3, block 77, Elston addn, dated Feb. 1 (Equitable Trust Co. of New London to A. M. Rosh).....
Osgood st, 50 ft n of Garfield av, w f, 81x124½ ft, dated Jan. 2 (William Zandet to C. Growe).....
Lot on st 66 ft s of Stony Island av, and Lear Sixty-ninth st, w f, 50x165 ft, dated Jan. 4 (Dickey & Baker to A. M. Winslow).....
Wentworth av, 120 ft s of Sixty-third st, e f, 20 x85 ft, improved, dated Feb 1 (J. and D. Fetter to J. F. Brockway).....
Ellis av, 118 ft n of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 50x150½ ft, dated Feb. 6 (S. J. Flewes to M. L. Pearce).....
Fifty-first st, 45 ft w of Throop, s f, 60x124 ft, dated Feb. 4 (P. J. Ryan to C. P. Caldwell).....
Iglehart av, bet Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth st, w f, 32x150 ft, dated Jan. 18 (H. Hollst to Conrad Seipp Brewing Co.).....
West Taylor st, 165 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (E. and M. Horan to F. Woller).....
Lot on court near State st and Wabash av, and 37½ ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 20x35 ft, dated Feb. 11 (R. Haag to Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co.).....
Lot on court near above, e f, 50x35 ft, dated Feb. 4 (E. Rapp to same).....
West Adams st, 69½ ft s of California av, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated Feb. 6 (H. B. Mitchell to H. C. Vernon).....
Lot 5 and e ½ of 4, Blk 2, Cairnduff's add to Edgewater, dated June 1, 1889 (W. H. Cairnduff to G. H. Lawson).....
Englewood st, 360 ft e of Central Park av, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1889 (G. A. Williams to G. R. Carrel).....
Norman av, 267 ft s of Wabansia av, w f, 81x118 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1889 (C. F. Johnson to N. Wesbergren).....
Goodwin st, 495 ft s of Argyle, w f, 100x150 ft, dated Dec. 13, 1889 (estate of J. M. Galt to William A. Alexander).....
Clybourn av, near Perry st, n e f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated Nov. 1, 1889 (A. Unterfenger to J. Dahm).....
Colorado av, near Jackson st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 31 (T. C. Brington to E. Bowen).....
Clarkson av, 105 ft n of Cortland st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (A. Koster to J. Jamieson).....
Simons av, near Bloomington, e f, 25x127 ft, dated Jan. 25 (C. B. Simon to F. A. Winkelman).....
Seventieth st, s w cor of Vincennes av, 66x100 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1889 (J. S. Kendall to Sleeper & Glade).....
Halsted st, bet Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Feb. 1 (H. T. Blidmann to A. Siebert).....
Emerald av, bet Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth sts, w f, 325x158 ft, dated April 6, 1889 (same to same).....
Ada st, 41½ ft n of Seventieth, w f, 240x124 ft, dated May 7, 1888 (G. D. Benson to E. Siebert).....

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Washtenaw av, 116 ft n of Congress st, e f, 100x108 ft, by J. N. Cunning.
Elizabeth av, s w cor of Ninety-fifth st, 10 acres, by William T. Little.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Julius Pinning, cottage, 22x18 feet, Byrne street, near Gardner, to cost $1,300.
A. Kruger, four-story store and flats, 22x105 feet, No. 852 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $14,000.
Oscar Foler, three-story store and flats, 25x50 feet, No. 377 West Division street, to cost $5,000.
Austin O'Malley, three-story flats, 24x45 feet, No. 371 Webster avenue, to cost $5,000.
Frank Lowendauski, two-story flats, 21x32 feet, No. 81 South Wood street, to cost $3,500.
D. F. Cameron, addition and barn, No. 1336 Michigan avenue, to cost $2,000.
The Peters Trimming company, four-story factory, 20x30 feet, No. 527 Fulton street, to cost $8,000.
M. Connelly, two-story flats, No. 259 Leavitt street, to cost $6,500.
Barnes Bros., cottage, 21x44 feet, No. 9729 Exchange street, to cost $1,000.
Patrick Robinson, basement, 26x26 feet, No. 8038 Huston street, to cost $1,200.
Barry Bros., six two-story dwellings, 100x28 feet, Nos. 4401 to 4411 Ellis avenue, to cost $30,000.
Per Spang, two-story flats, 21x60 feet, No. 4532 Champlain street, to cost $4,500.
Barney Brin, addition, 40x30 feet, Nos. 554 and 556 Rook street, to cost $1,500.
M. S. Lamerour, three two-story flats, 42x80 feet, Sixty-third street, near Winter, to cost $8,000.
Natalie Feils, two-story flats, 21x34 feet, No. 929 Fifty-fourth street, to cost $1,200.
Charles Zienskna, basement, 20x26 feet, No. 1221 North Ashland avenue, to cost $1,000.
Thomas Lyman, two-story cottage, 20x30 feet, No. 2907 Robey street, to cost $2,000.
Thomas Lyman, two-story cottage, 20x30 feet, No. 2715 Robey street, to cost $2,000.
Thomas Lyman, two-story cottage, 20x30 feet, No. 2921 Robey street, to cost $2,000.
N. Fait, two-story dwelling, 20x42 feet, No. 1255 Lincoln street, to cost $1,000.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporation:

The Kankakee City Ice Company; to store and deal in ice; capital stock, $7,000; incorporators, J. Mix, Helen M. Mix, and S. R. Moore.

Spur Wire Fence Company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell wire fencing; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, C. V. Kasson, C. E. Clark, and W. G. Chandler.

Illinois Nursery Company, at Maywood; to raise, buy, and sell nursery products; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, J. L. Goldberg, A. H. Mussing, and V. C. Smith.

Parmelee Ore Concentrating Company, at Chicago; to concentrate valuable ores; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, C. H. Crane, W. P. Hanna, and L. Fisher.

Diamond Furniture Company, at Rockford; to deal in furniture; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, F. Bigalom, G. S. Bainbridge, and F. N. Drake.

The Quincy Pontoon Bridge Company, at Quincy; to build and operate a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, S. N. Stewart, T. A. Anderson, and J. N. Spriggs.

American Secular Union of Chicago; for mutual improvement and benefit; incorporators, Mrs. M. A. Freeman, Caroline Piper, William Thompson, and others.

Independent Order of Somech Noflin, at Chicago; for social and literary purposes; incorporators, J. J. Cohn, David Shulman, and Moses Nathan.

The Crown Lubricator Company of Chicago and the Bremen Creamery and Cheese Company of Randolph filed certificates of increase of capital stock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Fire! Fire! Fire!
ANOTHER LARGE FIRE!
STOCK TO BE SOLD AT ONCE,
BY ORDER OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cut this out and bring it with you. Saturday at 9 o'clock is the grand opening of the great fire-insurance sale of clothing at 78 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. In consequence of the late fire $750,000 worth of men's and boys' fine tailor-made clothing has been saved, and it has been decided to move the stock to the large double building 78 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. This immense building has been rented by the insurance company expressly for the purpose of this great sale. Everything will be sold at retail 40 per cent less than actual cost, as it is ordered that the entire stock must be closed out within seven days. The stock consists of the finest quality of high-grade clothing for men and boys saved from the late fire. The appraiser for the insurance company after carefully examining the stock of clothing concluded the same was not so badly damaged as claimed by the assured clothing manufacturers, and failing to agree as to actual loss, we were forced to take the stock and turn in to money, and the goods must be sold at once in order to make a final settlement. This great fire sale is now going on, but will only last a few days at 78 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. This is the first time a sale of such extraordinary magnitude has ever taken place in Chicago, and it will never occur again. In order to show what gigantic bargains will be offered a few prices are mentioned: Men's elegant beaver overcoats $2.85, worth $16. This $2.85 overcoat is well made, fine quality heavy cloth, latest style, and guaranteed worth $10. This $2.85 overcoat we allow you to keep home four days; if you don't think it worth $16, or if you are not satisfied with it, no matter what the cause, if not suited, we hereby bind ourselves and agree to return $2.85. Men's extra fine elysian beaver overcoats $7.99, guaranteed worth $15. This overcoat is lined with silk-finished lining, and is very handsome. Also an elegant corkscrew satin-lined overcoat $10.99, guaranteed worth $40. Also a large lot of light and heavy weight overcoats, extra fine corkscrew, silk and satin-lined, and over 10,000 different styles of overcoats equally as cheap. We offer an elegant pair of men's winter pants for 98 cents, guaranteed worth $3, or money refunded. These 98-cent pants are made of heavy cloth, very handsome, and if you don't think they are worth $3 bring them back. A splendid suit of men's fine, heavy clothes, $6.75, guaranteed worth $15. We allow you to keep the suit home for four days, and if you don't think it worth $15 we hereby agree to return the $6.75. Men's extra fine quality suits, $7.99, tailor made, elegantly trimmed, and worth $25. Elegant wide wale and corkscrew suits, silk and satin lining, $14.99; guaranteed worth $40; high grade goods, meaning equal to the finest quality of custom tailor work, in all styles, Prince Alberts, cutaways, and sacks, and over 40,000 different kinds of suits, silk and satin lined, of finest quality. Boys' suits, beautifully trimmed, $1.19; guaranteed worth $5. Boys' overcoats, $2.85; worth $10. All must go regardless of cost or quality, and 100,000 different other goods we have not space to mention here. Don't fail to call and examine goods and prices at this great fire-insurance sale at retail. It costs nothing to call in and judge for yourself, and you will find that the above are positive facts. A chance to get such bargains occurs only once in a lifetime. Remember the address, 78 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. During this great fire-insurance sale the salesroom will be open until 9 o'clock at night. Remember this great sale will last five days and no longer.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Those who seek relief from pain and weakness should use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM never fails to please.

All sufferers from blood disorders can use Ayer's Sarsaparilla with assurance of cure.

Earl & Wilson's L & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
Wash Dress Fabrics.

Cambric Shirtings - 5c per yard
Printed Beiges - - 6½c "
Printed Mousline - 8c "
Corded Sicilian - - 10c "
New Sateens - - 10c "
Victoria Cloth - - 12½c "

All New and Novel Designs for D

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1890—TEN PAGES.

BIG DEAL IN IRON LANDS.

SALE OF AN IMMENSE TRACT IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT.

The Cleveland Mining Company Secures a Controlling Interest in 53,000 Acres of Property Near Marquette, Mich., Valued at $2,500,000—A Dull Day in Wall Street—The Market a Trifle Higher—Englishmen After Sash and Door Factories.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The largest transfer of iron mining property ever consummated, and which brings into the possession of Cleveland capitalists a controlling interest in the most extensive and richest tract of iron territory known at a cost in hard cash of $1,750,000, was made here today. By the purchase the Cleveland Iron Mining company acquires fourteen-twentieths of the stock of the Iron Cliff company, which owns 53,000 acres of land to the south, east, and west of Marquette, Mich., in the heart of the richest iron country of the Lake Superior district, adjoining the territory of the Cleveland company. The purchasers, who are well known in mining circles, invested as follows: J. H. Wade, $400,000; Selah Chamberlain, $300,000; Samuel Mather and W. L. Mather jointly, $300,000; George Howe, $125,000; T. P. Handy, $50,000, and J. V. Painter, $25,000. Besides this the Clark estate, E. L. Baldwin, J. B. Savage, W. J. Gordon, Lamprecht Bros. & Co., and Charles H. Potter & Co. are large investors. The Iron Cliff company's mines belonged to the New York lawyers' syndicate controlled by Samuel J. Tilden, W. H. Barnum and D. M. L. Barlow, and were bought twenty-five years ago. The company was capitalized at $1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares at $50 each, but the property is considered a bargain by its present purchasers at $2,500,000 for the entire property, which is the rate at which it was purchased, or $125 a share. The mines at present in operation are known as the Barnum, Salisbury, Foster, and Section Twelve, together with a number of others comparatively undeveloped. Last year 231,000 tons of ore were taken from them. Only twenty-five acres of the vast tract have been opened. Of the 53,000 acres 36,000 lie on a well-known bed of choice ore. The Cleveland men have been flirting with the Iron Cliff company ever since the death of Samuel J. Tilden, three years ago, but it was not until after the death of W. H. Barnum, late Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and not until so recent a date as last Saturday that a verbal option for a majority of the stock was obtained. The company will be reorganized, with headquarters in this city. Owing to the existence of a State law of Michigan forbidding the acquisition by any one company of more than 50,000 acres of iron-mining land the Cleveland and Iron Cliff companies cannot be consolidated, although they will be practically one concern.

QUOTATIONS A TRIFLE HIGHER.

Little Trading in Wall Street Yesterday—Activity in Lead Trusts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The bears are still the only active element in the market, and as they didn't do much today trading was dull and prices a little higher. One-third of the trading was confined to Reading, which is up ⅝, and another third is represented by three stocks—Rock Island, Lackawanna, and Louisville. The last named was most buoyant, and closed on a net gain of 1 per cent. The books for subscriptions to the new stock were opened, and London was the chief buyer.

The advance in Reading was stimulated by a new point put forward by counsel for the anti-Corbin party. He lays stress on a clause in the company's charter restricting the giving of proxies on the shares. It is claimed that this makes the voting trust illegal.

London bought also moderate amounts of Union Pacific, St. Paul, and Reading. The Bank of England's statement shows a further increase in the reserve.

Enormous trading in Lead Trust certificates again today, with the price absolutely unchanged at the close, is accepted as evidence that a fight between powerful parties is in progress. If any considerable proportion of the sales made earlier in the week were for short account it is clear that the sellers will not be permitted to cover at an extravagant profit. Sugar Trust certificates were moderately active, and recovered 2 per cent of their recent sharp decline.

MORE ENGLISH CAPITAL.

A Syndicate After the Massachusetts Boot and Shoe Factories.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Efforts are being made to buy up the leading boot and shoe manufactories of the United States on behalf of British capitalists. Several millions of dollars are now seeking investment, and the representatives of the syndicate in this city, Louis & Lawrence Contencin of No. 136 Pearl street, seek inquiries today to all the leading factories in Massachusetts to ascertain if any of the proprietors were willing to dispose of their business and upon what terms. It is expected that such liberal offers will be made that the negotiations will be successful within a very short time.

It is proposed to spend millions of dollars on business enterprises, but no factory will be purchased if it is worth less than $725,000. There are a dozen boot and shoe manufactories in Massachusetts alone worth more than the sum mentioned, and the smaller concerns will be ignored entirely. English investors are convinced that the American system of manufacturing, with abundant machinery for every department of the work, is the best in the world, and when the new proprietors take hold many new markets for the manufactured goods will be opened. It is anticipated that a profit of 12 per cent can be realized when the gigantic concern has absorbed about all the big shoe factories and thoroughly systematized the business.

The representatives of the syndicate will be prepared to pay cash down for all manufactories purchased, and after the consolidation is completed the headquarters will be in this city. Branch offices will be established in Boston and other points.

Negotiations are also being made with a view of buying up ten of the largest lubricating oil factories in New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. One of the leading manufacturers in this city has promised to state his terms within a day or two, and if the trade is made a big stock company will be formed at once with British capital.

ROCK ISLAND'S RECENT ACTIVITY.

Rumored to Have Been Caused by a Chicago Elevated Road Project.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The buying of stocks by the traders this morning was based upon an astonishing story from Chicago that an elevated railroad was to be built over Rock Island's tracks in that city and that the recent depression in the stock by the company's directors was due to a deal letting the elevated railroad projectors into Rock Island stock at a low figure. The rally was marked by some heavy coverings. Insiders still deny that any officers of the company have been marketing its stock. In reference to recent reports the following statement is made by a well-known Rock Island director:

There has been no inside selling of the stock. I have not sold a share in many months. On the contrary, I have just bought at a price higher than present figures 1,000 shares. I know that Mr. David Dows, who owns 5,000 or 10,000 shares and controls directly as many more, has not sold a share. The idea that either Mr. Cable or Mr. Porter has been a large seller is preposterous. For one thing I do not believe that either of these gentlemen ever owned more than 1,000 shares of Rock Island, if they did that much, and the sale of their holdings would make but little impression on the market. The whole movement is simply bear manipulation. I can say further that my information is that the road is in far better condition than it was a year ago, and that it will pay its usual dividend out of its honest earnings. There is no talk of its issuing new bonds or stock for any purpose, and there is nothing wrong in the company.

MAY WHEAT IS WEAK AND LOWER.

It Makes a Show of Advancing, but the Bears Come Out Ahead.

The wheat market made a show of advance at the start, but after selling ⅝ cent higher than the previous day it finally declined and closed ⅝ cent below the final quotation Wednesday.

Dunham started as a seller of May wheat at 79¼ cents at the opening, but under the influence of liberal buying by Baker, Bennett, and the general crowd it advanced to 79⅝ cents. The prominent bear leaders at this price poured out enough to stop any further advance. The 79 cent limit was passed about 12 o'clock, and the decline after that was more rapid. The volume of transactions increased with each ¼ cent decline, the bottom being reached when the price for May was quoted at 78½ cents. The closing price was 78½@78⅝ cents against 79¼ cents the day before.

On the curb there were sellers at 78¼ cents without takers. There was wide-open trading in privileges in the lobbies after the close, puts selling at 78¼@78⅝ cents and calls at 78⅝ cents.

Corn was weak for future delivery, the May option closing lower than at any previous time on this crop. Receivers were prominent sellers, and the decline ranged from ¼ to ⅝ cent per bushel below the current figures at the close Wednesday.

After Sash and Door Works.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—C. H. Huttig, the business manager of the Western Sash and Door company, was seen today in regard to the report that an English syndicate was trying to make a deal for the purchase of their works, and stated that overtures had been made to them, but the matter had taken no definite shape. The company have two factories in St. Louis, and one each at Muscatine, Ia., and St. Joseph, Mo., employing in all 1,000 hands, turning out an aggregate of $2,500,000 worth of stock each year.

Furniture Manufacturers Combine.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A meeting of Oshkosh furniture manufacturers was held here this evening and preliminary steps taken toward the organization of a local association for protection and mutual advancement. The formation of a pool or trust is not contemplated, but a uniform price list may be one result of the association. Six large factories were represented.

BLAINE'S UNLUCKY HOUSE.

Thirty Years of Evil Fate Hovers About Its Walls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[New York Sun.]—The death of Mrs. Coppinger, Secretary Blaine's daughter, directs attention anew to the unlucky house in which the Blaines live. The house is the old Seward mansion, and in it Mr. Blaine has met his keenest personal sorrows. There were fears of calamity overtaking him or his family when it was announced that he had leased the old building, and gossip, superstitious and tragic, was heard among all who knew the history of the place. Had it been a haunted house, had ghosts been seen there in convention, there could not have been more talk. Some folks there are, though, who believed that the fate of Blaine would offset everything, and when, the second Wednesday of last month, the family of the Secretary of State gave a reception to their hosts of friends and the rooms were filled with a gay, fortune-favored throng the protestants against superstition declared that the spell, if ever there were any, was broken.

Yet within a week the eldest son of the Secretary, Walker Blaine, fell sick and died. That made talk about the house, and people said it was an unlucky spot. Now Mrs. Coppinger, Blaine's daughter, is dead, and once more the story of calamity is told. There may be something, there may be nothing, in the tale of superstition, but certain it is that if the house was in the real estate market today it would be long before it got a taker. The house stands on Lafayette Square. It was built before the war, and one of its earliest occupants was Secretary Spencer. Upon his family the evil spirits of the house first visited their fate. The Secretary's son was a Lieutenant in the navy, and while his father was in the house his son was hanged to the yard-arm of his ship for his alleged participation in a mutiny. Then the Washington Club had the place during President Buchanan's Administration. The men about town belonged to the club, and Philip Barton Key, the reckless, adventurous District Attorney of the District of Columbia, was one of the members. There had long been talk connecting him with the handsome wife of Gen. Sickles, then a Representative in Congress. The Sickles house was on Lafayette square, and one February morning when the sun was shining a handkerchief was seen fluttering from one of the windows in the house of Gen. Sickles. Young Key answered it and stepped buoyantly up the square. Sickles, who had seen the signals, caught him in front of the house, and in a moment Key lay on the walk wounded to death. It is only a few years since the tree against which he fell was cut down.

Secretary Seward next occupied the place. April 14, 1865, while he lay ill in bed, a man came to the house saying he had been ordered to fetch some medicine and deliver it in person to Mr. Seward. This was denied him, but the stranger knocked down Frederick W. Seward and a servant, rushed into the Secretary's room, and tried to kill him with a dagger. He was captured, but he escaped and rode off on his horse, which had been standing in the street. His name was Lewis Payne, and after a while he was caught and put to death. The War Department, fearing that other attempts might be made to assassinate Mr. Seward, ordered that a sentry patrol before the house night and day. This was done, and for four years was continued, even though for a long part of that time the Sewards were not there.

Next the mansion was taken by Secretary Belknap. He had not been there long before his wife died. That ended the occupancy of the house as a residence. The Government rented it and used it for the Commissary-General's office. When the Commissary-General's staff was moved to the new building of the War Department the house was left vacant, and no one dared to face the evil fates by taking it until Mr. Blaine leased it. He tore down the partitions that made rooms where the Seward assassination had occurred, and with a lavish spending of money transformed the musty old office apartments and made them beautiful with the furnishings of a rich man's home. But the decorations have seemed more like those of a tomb, and men want to know what will be next in the series of misfortunes that appear to come to those who inhabit this historic home.

COLD CUTS.

Peoria Transcript: It would hardly be safe to put the World's Fair money in a New York bank.

Philadelphia Times: The weather has got Gen. Greely by the back hair and is dragging him in triumph all over the continent.

New York Press: Germany's police have been killing Socialist rioters at Stassfurt. Here's a tip for Chicago to hire German policemen.

Milwaukee News: The Republic is not yet hopelessly lost to political corruption and monopoly control. An Oshkosh Alderman has refused a railway pass.

Washington Post: Mr. Cleveland has been interviewed by another editor. The ex-President seems to be in grave danger of having his opinions used for advertising purposes.

Quincy Whig: Evidently the Iowa Democrats have repented of their action in electing Boies and are trying to keep him out of the Gubernatorial chair as long as possible.

Leadville Dispatch: It is said that Senator Brice will resign from the New York World's Fair Committee. Who ever heard of a Democrat resigning when there was $10,000,000 in sight?

Minneapolis Tribune: Eight farmers who assisted at a Texas lynching last November have been arrested and lodged in jail. It has been discovered that the man they removed was a Democrat.

New York World: The Prince of Wales has decreed that the Duchess of Fife shall meet no more actors without his sanction. Thus does another effort to elevate the stage meet with failure.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Cal Brice has been praised highly for going to college on money that he made by his own exertions. He has not been praised, however, for going to the Senate in the same way.

Washington Critic: The Rev. Heber Newton says that the world is growing better. If a man can live in New York and hold that opinion we should hate to print without expurgation his notions of the condition of the ancients.

Labor-Saving Mailing Type.

The Central Type Foundry of St. Louis have just introduced a mailing type for newspaper and magazine offices that will prove an immense saving.

WANT SURVEYS STARTED.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION SETTLES DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Engineer Cooley Given Till Saturday to Tell When He Will Be Able to Commence Work—The Attorneys Instructed to Present an Ordinance Providing for the Issuance of Bonds—A Single Tax Advocate Heard—Nature of the Court Proceedings.

At the meeting of the Drainage Commissioners yesterday Engineer Cooley talked about the Bowmanville cutoff, greatly to the annoyance of some of the Commissioners. He had been called on to say when he could commence making surveys and when they would be finished. He replied that he could not give an answer until the commission had agreed on some plan of action. "If it is proposed to construct the Bowmanville cutoff to take care of the flood waters," said he, "I can begin work right away and make a partial report at an early date."

Chairman Nelson suggested that the Bowmanville cutoff was not under consideration; that the first thing to be thought of was the main channel.

Mr. Cooley then said that, though some data in reference to the main channel had been collected, much remained to be done. New surveys would have to be made. These could hardly be commenced before April. He asked to be given till Saturday to prepare his answer, his request being granted.

The attorneys intrusted with the duty of testing the validity of the law sent word that they would not be able to report progress until tomorrow morning. They intimated that some action by the board in reference to the issue of bonds would be necessary as a basis for a suit. It is understood that the board will issue some bonds and that the attorneys will then file a bill in equity questioning the right of the Trustees to act in this manner. Quo warranto proceedings will also be brought to test the right of the Commissioners to act, so there will be two suits.

THE QUESTION OF BONDS.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings the Secretary, on motion of Judge Prendergast, was instructed to inform the lawyers that they would be expected to present at tomorrow's meeting an ordinance providing for the issue of bonds, in which the places for the rates and amounts should be left blank. Dr. Gilmore suggests that $1,000,000 worth of bonds be issued. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Altpeter.

At this point E. O. Brown of the Single Tax Club asked to be heard, and was invited to proceed. He urged that the board issue bonds barely sufficient to start the work. He admitted that some bonds should be issued to meet the preliminary expenses, but said that if any such amount as $1,000,000 were issued he and those associated with him would object, inasmuch as the funds for the payment of interest and principal would necessarily be raised by general taxation. Mr. Brown favored the special assessment plan of raising money.

Mr. Willing moved that only $350,000 in bonds should be issued. This amendment as well as Dr. Gilmore's original motion went over until tomorrow.

Then a discussion as to the interest rate of the bonds took place. Trustee King, who is a banker, thought 5½ per cent was the proper rate. No one suggested a higher rate than 6 per cent, and some suggested 5 per cent. This matter also went over till Saturday.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ENGINEER.

Judge Prendergast then called attention to the fact that it was unusual for professional men like engineers and attorneys to give bonds. He gave notice of an amendment of the rules so as to relieve Messrs. Cooley and Gregory of the necessity of giving bonds except for the safe custody of the property in their possession. Secretary Bary gave a bond in $20,000, signed by Jacob Hessler and Henry Steinback. President Nelson said it was an unusual thing for a Secretary to give a bond. Mr. Bary's bond, however, was accepted.

Judge Prendergast then introduced a resolution directing Engineer Cooley to collect all information referring to the drainage scheme and present it to the Board as soon as possible. The motion was adopted. The engineer said $100,000 would be necessary for the completion of the surveys and kindred work.

Judge Prendergast also presented a resolution requesting the attorney and engineer to report some plan of action by which the coöperation of Congress might be obtained in carrying on the scheme. This was adopted, as also was a motion offered by Mr. Wenter inviting the appointive officers of the board to be present at every meeting.

Austin J. Doyle, Mr. Cooley, and Mr. Bary were the only officers-elect present. Byron L. Smith, the Treasurer, will be specially requested to attend, as financial schemes will come up for consideration.

After the adjournment both Mr. Nelson and Dr. Gilmore expressed themselves freely to Mr. Cooley in opposition to the attempt to revive the Bowmanville cutoff scheme. "It will never do," said Mr. Nelson.

"There will be no necessity for one," said Dr. Gilmore.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SCULPTORS

Designs for the Henry W. Grady Monument Asked.

Designs for a monument to be erected in Atlanta by the Henry W. Grady Monument Association are hereby invited, the same to be prepared with a view to the following data:

Approximate amount of money to be expended for the purpose, $15,000, the same to cover everything, including cost of design, superintendence of construction, material for the monument, freight on same, etc.

Maximum lateral dimension of the pedestal at base, sixteen feet. Statue to be of bronze and pedestal of marble or granite, with such bronze panels in the pedestal as the designer may see proper. All designs must be drawn to a uniform scale of one inch to the foot, and must be accompanied by full details and specifications, and estimate of cost of figure and pedestal, separately or together.

Designers may, if they choose, submit with their plans bids for the complete execution of the same, or of pedestal, or figure separately or together.

All designs submitted must be placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Monument Committee by noon of the 1st day of March, 1890. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all designs on bids submitted, but will pay for such design as is accepted the sum of $250, and will give the designer preference over others for the position of superintendent of construction of the monument, provided his charge for such superintendence is satisfactory to the committee.

For further information address

CHARLES S. NORTHEN,
Chairman Grady Monument Committee, Atlanta, Ga.

THEIR HONEYMOON CLOUDED.

A Mysterious Beauty That Is Following Prince Hatzfeldt and His Bride.

New York Society Review: As a matter of foreign news some strange information reaches us about the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, who are traveling about on a tour in Europe.

The Princess, it is known, has some dear friends in New York with whom she has been in constant correspondence since her marriage. She is lavish with her gifts to those whom she calls her oldest friends, and a handsome clock arrived here the other day from Rome, accompanied by a letter containing the extraordinary information that the Princess and her husband were being followed from city to city by a mysterious French beauty of the keen Parisian stamp.

This woman has only presented herself once to the Princess in person, but both the Prince and Princess are in constant receipt of abusive letters and demands for money under threat of some unknown exposure. These threats are principally directed against the Prince, who as yet has taken no steps to prevent the annoyance.

Although their movements are persistently followed by this solitary Nemesis, she is not usually seen by them, and their notification of her presence with them on voyage is always by post.

Do not be imposed on by imitations. The genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is 25 cents.

AMERICA'S FOURTH CENTURY.

What the Nation Should Do for the Fair—What Philadelphia's Did for the Nation.

Gen. Francis A. Walker in the February *Forum:*

I do not hesitate to express the opinion that the Philadelphia Exposition and celebration was one of the greatest forces ever introduced into the industrial life of the United States; and that, as a mere matter of money, it has repaid its cost an hundredfold within the brief term of thirteen years since it was held in 1876. Yet in this, as in its influence in developing the sentiment of nationality, the Centennial Exhibition was but the feeble beginning of what it is now in our power to inaugurate on the occasion of America's fourth century we are contemplating.

Many persons think of a World's Fair as exerting its economic influence only as a school of industrial art; but this is the smaller part of its mission. It is through widening the markets of products, through educating the taste of consumers, through inspiring industrial ambitions that the World's Fair does its greatest work. It is not as a means to ends already desired, but as proposing new ends, as setting up larger and finer objects of desire, that an exhibition of arts and manufactures chiefly contributes to industrial development.

I have ventured to say that what we should have in mind for 1892 is not a mere "peddlers' fair." The occasion before us is preeminently one that requires that certain subjects, to which is always given a place, though generally a subordinate place, in a universal exposition—namely: education, public institutions, social organization, charitable enterprise, the arts of common life, and domestic economy—should be here magnified until they become the dominant features of the celebration. There is no danger that the element of legitimate advertising will be so dwarfed thereby as to diminish the value and extent of the commercial displays that are to be expected and desired in such an exhibition. Nay, we need not quarrel with the small huckstering business that gives such acute pleasure to many visitors. The dear, delightful Arab will doubtless sell his articles de Jérusalem, as a thousand per cent profit, to multitudes of Americans another Peter of Amiens Hamburgher, and here is one from Justice Going. I do not see that shall officials are thinking of, unless they have an idea that they have a chance to collect their costs by sending an unfortunate man to jail. I have seen enough of this kind of thing. A man might be there for months. I will take pains to see that no similar application for release is refused when there is the slightest informality in the record of commitment."

Attorney Emery S. Walker, who represented the prosecution, made an effort to get an appeal from the ruling of the court, but was refused.

A Hard Nut for the Jury.

A. W. Olds' suit for $25,000 damages against the North Chicago Street railroad was concluded before Judge Hawes and given to the jury. Several drivers and conductors swore that Olds appeared at the car-barns intoxicated the evening of May 30, 1888, the day he said he was hurt. A man who said he was conductor on the train in which Olds boarded swore that he didn't see Olds the afternoon in question. The railroad company introduced a deposition by Isaac H. Hartman, who was connected with Justice Foote's court, deposing that Olds wanted him to get "intoxicated for" in order that he would swear he was hurt and was not drunk.

Olds produced three men who swore they were with him the evening of Decoration-Day and that he was not intoxicated. Olds testified that he saw Hartman about looking up persons who might have seen him thrown off the car; that Hartman proposed to him to get perjured evidence, and that he declined his services. He also denied that the conductor who testified was the conductor who was on the car when he was thrown off.

Local Notes.

John T. Van Smith, who holds a judgment in favor of the Wilmington Coal Association, filed a bill against the Western Fuel & Charcoal company in the Circuit Court praying for a receiver.

A decree was entered by Judge Horton in the suit of Charles Harms against Henry Harms, thus ending a long litigation between brothers. The decree carries out the Court's opinion rendered some time ago, and gives Charles Harms a portion of his brother's $200,000 estate.

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Peter Koch is suing the Cleveland Coöperative Stove company, William W. Baldwin, H. W. Baker, and Constable Francis P. Gleason for $10,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment. Koch was arrested as a part of a conspiracy to force him and his wife to sign a paper, of the contents of which he is ignorant.

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Alton L. Plumb was sued for divorce for cruelty by Edna Plumb. Mary E. Eaton sued Collins Eaton for divorce, charging him with desertion. Henry Thomas, a policeman, was sued for separate maintenance by Margaret Thomas, who charges desertion. Judge Jamieson allowed Mrs. Lizzie Durfee to open up the divorce case of Charles L. Durfee. In the Keefe case, which was on trial, Mr. Abbott for Mrs. Keefe made arguments and Messrs. Case and Hardy will conclude today and the case will go to the jury.

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Newton W. Taylor filed a bill in the Superior Court against Henry Rieke, Warren Springer, Andrew McNally, Thomas S. Richardson, La Fora S. Baker, Chauncey J. Blair, and a number of other persons interested in the leasehold of the land on Monroe street, where the Union Passenger Depot is. The bill is nominally to foreclose the leasehold interest, but is actually only to recover from Rieke $2,331, the value of four bonds of $500 each which Rieke executed to George H. Taylor Aug. 1, 1883, together with ninety-four similar ones, with which the money was raised to erect the building on the lot, which was leased from John and Sarah Borden for ninety-nine years. The four bonds belonging to Newton Taylor were stolen, but their payment was assumed by La Fora S. Baker, a brother-in-law of the lessee, who placed the money in Rieke's hands as trustee. As Taylor cannot produce the bonds Rieke declines to turn over the money without a decree of court.

SCORED BY THE COURT.

JUDGE TUTHILL INDIGNANT OVER A DEBTOR'S TREATMENT.

Strong Language Used Regarding Justices of the Peace Who Commit Persons to Jail for Non-Payment of Debts—Conflicting Testimony in a Suit for Damages—Legal Notes of Interest—The Record—The Call.

Judge Tuthill used emphatic language yesterday in regard to Justices of the Peace who are in the habit of committing persons to jail for nonpayment of debts.

James Rafferty, a peddler in the employ of the Metropolitan Manufacturing company, was engaged in selling clocks and albums on easy payments. He says that he left a number of articles at the houses of customers and about $45 worth of goods were taken off by persons who moved away. His employers sued him for $45 before Justice Going, and immediately after the case was heard and judgment entered against him Constable Sam Myers seized him on a capias and locked him up in jail. Rafferty was so poor that he could not engage a lawyer or pay the costs of a habeas corpus petition, so he remained in jail from Jan. 24 until Monday, when an attorney took his case out of charity and filed the petition for him as a pauper. This alleged that Rafferty was unjustly held in jail because the execution when issued on the judgment of Justice Going was never taken out by a Constable in an effort to find any property to satisfy it, but was at once placed in the form of a capias. Rafferty also claimed his board for the first week had not been paid in advance to the Sheriff, as provided by law.

Judge Tuthill lost no time in discharging Rafferty from custody. "It is a shame and an outrage," he said, "that the jails should be utilized for the purpose of collecting paltry debts from penniless debtors. The Legislature never contemplated that a man should be deprived of his liberty because he was unfortunate enough to owe $45 which he could not pay. The practice is becoming altogether too frequent of late. Last week I had a case from a Town of Lake Justice, another from Hamburgher, and here is one from Justice Going. I do not see that sheriffs officials are thinking of, unless they have an idea that they have a chance to collect their costs by sending an unfortunate man to jail. I have seen enough of this kind of thing. A man might be there for months. I will take pains to see that no similar application for release is refused when there is the slightest informality in the record of commitment."

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THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

125,877—Mary Hesterman vs. William H. Hesterman. Bill for divorce. Borman & McGrath, solrs.

125,878—[illegible].

125,879—J. H. Sanders Publishing Co. vs. F. K. Bowes. Attach., $600. Bail & Oakley, attys.

125,880—Edgar Patterson vs. Jno. Brown. Bill for receiver, accounting, etc. Arthur Humphrey, solr.

125,881—Margaret Thomas vs. Henry C. Thomas. Bill for separate maintenance. Arthur Humphrey, solr.

125,882—Pliny B. Brown vs. John and Maggie Findlay. Bill to foreclose chattel mortgage for $200. Morris & Sanes, solrs.

125,883—E. de Stefano vs. A. Bergamo. Appeal.

125,884—J. Schneben vs. John W. Stotz. Appeal.

125,885—Margaret A. Orgin vs. City of Chicago. Case, $15,000. Edmund Furthmann, atty.

125,886—Asst. Suppressed.

125,887—W. L. Prestyman et al. vs. Pauline M. Pfau et al. Asst., $1,000. Arnold Tripp, atty.

125,888—Newton W. Taylor vs. Henry Rieke et al. Bill to foreclose a leasehold interest in Taylor building. Tenny, Hawley & Coffeen, solrs.

125,889—Bill. Suppressed.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—$3,715. Wessendouch vs. Louis Weidner; judgt., $334.—10,150. Simonds M. Co. vs. Shaw; judgt., $486.—10,173. Van Depoele Electric Mfg. Co. vs. Goodwin; judgt., $1,000.—10,050. Richmond vs. Abelson; judgt., $958.—Keller, Sweet Y. W. Co. vs. Merker et al.; judgt., $236.—10,203. Shadbolt R. L. Co. vs. Fred J. Sherman; judgt., $430.—10,167. Same vs. Meyer & Sons; judgt., $191.—10,206. Syracuse G. Co. vs. Same; judgt., $1,438.—7,502. Weiss vs. Wathan et al.; judgt., $3,875.—10,115. Leslie vs. Daniel T. Jarvis; judgt., $2,000.—10,076. Crosen vs. Chicago M. Com. Co.; judgt., $250.—8,555. Milburn W. Co. vs. Barton; judgt., $600.

JUDGE ALTGELD—5,536. Wheeler vs. Kolloch; judgt., $715.—8,630. Hamburgher Co. vs. Donaghue; judgt., $214.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,930. Wickersham vs. Trumbull; decr.—4,951. Trainor vs. Cahill; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

79,127—Fuller & Warren Co. vs. Ed. Devlin, Cont. of judgt., $325. McClellan, Cummins & Moulton, attys.

79,128—Markly, Alling & Co. vs. Same. Same, $325. Same attys.

79,129—Asst. Suppressed.

79,130—Attch. Suppressed.

79,131—Law. Suppressed.

79,132—Wm. Grafnitz, admr., vs. Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. H. M. Anderson, atty.

79,133—Michael Popeyscki vs. Frank Mankicki. Appeal.

79,134—Mary C. Thaw et al. vs. James H. Parker. Asst., $2,000. George G. Foss, atty.

79,135—Julius Schmitz et al. vs. Simon Deimel et al. Creditor's bill, etc. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.

79,136—William Ripley vs. William C. Furman and William Marshall. Case, $1,000. A. R. Loomis, atty.

79,137—Christian F. Fry vs. Illinois Central R. R. Trespass, $5,000. O'Shea & Mahoney, attys.

79,138—Wilmington Coal Association, for use, vs. Western Fuel & Charcoal Co. Creditor's bill, $500. W. N. Lowe, solr.

79,139—William G. Rainey vs. Charles S. Cleaver et al. Creditor's bill, $600. W. G. Rainey, solr. Settled and dismissed.

79,140—Horace G. Krum vs. John's Publishing House. Appeal.

79,141—Dorothea Schwarz vs. Harriet A. Campbell et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,350. A. A. Canavan, solr.

79,142—Dr. Adolph Rosenthal vs. Isaac Perlson et ux. Appeal.

79,143—Edna Plumb vs. Alton L. Plumb. Bill for divorce. Frank H. Clark, solr.

79,144—First National Bank of Chicago vs. Butler Co., Asst., $600. Orville Peckham, attys.

79,145—Christian Rhinger vs. William Ollinger et al. Bill to correct deed. Judd, Ritchie & Escher, solrs.

79,146—Joseph D. Wright vs. Edward Todhunter et ux. Trespass, $1,500. W. P. Black and A. B. Chilcoat, attys.

79,147—Ambrose Risdon vs. William B. Roe. Attach., $150. Filed pro se.

79,148—Franklin F. Spencer vs. Edward Devlin. Cont. of judgt., $1,027. Frank A. Johnson, atty.

79,149—

$1,000,000

PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. 30-YEAR 6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

(LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, HORSE RAILWAY AND CABLE CO.)

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustees.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

HENRY E. LOWE & CO.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, Special Partner,

130 LA SALLE STREET.

We reserve the right to advance the price of these bonds at any time without notice. Particulars furnished upon application.

We have today received from Mr. C. B. Holmes, President of the Chicago City Railway Co., the following letter:

Office of Pacific Railway Company, } Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1890.

Messrs. HENRY E. LOWE & CO., 130 La Salle-st., City.

Gentlemen: During the year 1886 the earnings of the Los Angeles Cable Company, operated by horse power, were $247,758.40. In 1889, during the whole of which the cable construction was in process and the lines most of the time in a torn-up condition, the earnings were $380,478.11.

The entire cable system, covering 21 miles, is now in successful operation, containing some 7 miles of cable track in territory which was not previously supplied by any line, and the earnings for the coming year can be safely estimated at from $450,000 to $480,000, which will leave about $100,000 net earnings after paying operating expenses and interest charges.

Respectfully yours,
C. B. HOLMES, President.

Jas. B. Galloway, Francis O. Lyman, } Late with Peabody, James Patton, } Houghteling & Co.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,

Real Estate Loans & Investments.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Business Property Managed.

1206 TACOMA BUILDING.

A CHOICE CORNER

Within two blocks of the new Wisconsin Central Depot, 50x100. Very reasonable for a short time. This property is bound to improve, and will pay to investigate.

H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 Washington-st.

TOWN OF LAKE.

40 ACRES

Ashland-av. and 83d-st.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS, 201 Tacoma Building.

DEPOSITS

Received one to three years' time: SECURED CERTIFICATES issued in amounts from $100 up. PERFECT SECURITY OFFERED and PROMPT PAYMENT ASSURED. Time certificates bear interest at the rate of

10 Per Cent Per Annum,

Payable semi-annually. References furnished in all the Eastern States. Parties desiring to deposit may obtain more particular information of the

Mortgage Bank and Investment Co., Fargo, North Dakota.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

A large corner in the business center of the city. Price (at $11.00 per square foot), $200,000. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE.

A first-class Hardware, Stove, and Lumbermen's Supply Store in Northern Wisconsin. Inquire of A. M. GRAVES, with Ashbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., today from 8 to 3 o'clock.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY AT LOWEST RATES.

MEAD & COE, - 149 La Salle-st.

$250,000

To Loan at current rates for three to six months on collateral security of $5,000 and upwards.

E. L. LOBDELL & CO., 69 & 661 "Rookery."

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, January 10th, 1890.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company:

Notice is hereby given that the first regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the offices of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, February 12th, 1890, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed with the close of business January 18th, 1890, and reopened at the opening of business February 17th, 1890.

RICHARD C. HANNAH, Secretary.

Office Desks, Folding Beds. A. H. Andrews & Co. Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 6.	Jan. 30.
New York	$127,801,900	$126,060,339
Boston	17,176,468	14,600,000
Chicago	10,340,000	9,604,000
Philadelphia	10,611,848	10,551,273
St. Louis	3,612,594	2,979,060
Baltimore	2,813,034	2,587,691
New Orleans	1,975,870	

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par; Boston, 15@30c discount; St. Louis, 60c premium.

It was a dull day at the banks. Borrowers who are expecting a lower rate for money are holding off. The banks still remain tolerably firm at the 6 per cent rate, but the demand for funds has not been so generally light since the present easy situation began. Some of the banks are fortunate enough to have employment for all their spare funds, at that rate, a few have engagements that will carry them through the month without breaking a 6 per cent rate, but the vaults of most of the banks are filling up with a great deal more money than it is profitable to lot lie there. A few days as dull as yesterday was would bring to the borrowers offers of cheaper money as an inducement to them to take larger loans.

Sterling was inactive and weak yesterday, the rate going off ½ cent, to 483 for sixty-day bills and 487 for sight drafts. Among the causes assigned was the selling of American railway stock by London, but there was little to indicate that such was the case. The weakness of sterling rates is more likely due simply to the light demand and a few special causes of pressure to sell, and means nothing more than inactivity. There was scarcely anything doing in New York exchange either. The price was par bid and 1/16@¼ premium asked, the most of the little done being at par.

The dealing in shares at the Chicago Stock Exchange was slow, the sales falling to 1,375 shares. The list is still led by West Chicago Street railroad stock, the sales yesterday being 670 shares, the price remaining firm. Calumet Iron and Steel was active at slightly higher prices. Sales of Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock, which led the list for quite a while, dropped to nothing. The asked price was 80¾. Chicago Arc Light and Power advanced to 90, the highest it has ever sold. The report is that the company's earnings show not equal to twice the present dividend rate. The sales of bonds reached $115,500. The investment demand is principally a coal one, but the east is showing considerable interest in our local bonds. The sales at the Stock Exchange yesterday were:

400 shares Calumet I. & Steel Co..	42¾@ 43
200 shares Ill. Steel	90¾@ 90¾
670 shares W. Chic. St. R. R.	95¾@ 95¾
5 shares Chi. Arc L. & P.	90
100 shares Western Stone Co.	109
$62,000 Chi. Gaslight and Coke Co. 5s..	93½@ 93¾
$10,000 Chic. City Ry. 4½s	101¾
$ 5,000 W'est'n Chic St. R. R. 5s	100¾
$68,000 Consumers' Gas 5s	89 @ 89¼

Rumors calculated to affect Rock Island stock are sent out without number, and take every possible form that stock jobbing imagination can invent. The officials uniformly deny all these rumors. The old story of the "L" road project was revived yesterday, with the additional point that the recent decline in Rock Island stock was brought about by leaders in cross purposes. Dunham has advices to the effect that the Continental demand for wheat, which usually shows up in St. Louis during February and March, has just made its appearance for this season, 90,000 bu being worked there yesterday.

Continued weakness in corn was said to be due to an expectation of lower freight rates from the West to largely increase the volume of receipts. This indicates some doubt in regard to the information yesterday that no such reduction is likely to be conceded by the railroads on this side of summar.

Hutchinson was a busy man in each of the pits and on the outside too. He had a host of telegrams to hand, from which it was inferred that most, if not all, of his trading was for customers.

A prominent operator in the corn pit says he cannot see how there can be anything but weakness in that market till the middle of this month or beyond it. In the latter half of February there is usually a loading into vessels which relieves the pressure in store and involves a better demand for the cash property. That sets in the market can hardly be long delayed, though it may seem hard to understand how it can go much lower than it is now. The prices of yesterday were the lowest on the crop thus far.

Bradstreet's estimates of stocks of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains show a decrease for last month of 2,275,000 bu against 4,675,000 decrease in January of last year. Stocks on both coasts of this country, afloat on the ocean, and in the United Kingdom are figured at about 105,400,000 bu, being a decrease of some 9 per cent during last month, and comparing favorably with the total of 119,450,000 for a year ago.

Dornbusch reports the discovery that stocks of wheat at Odessa are much larger than was recently supposed. The semi-official stock taking at that port is only done once a year and is the only one that is done with any pretense to exactitude. The one at the close of last year shows a total of 1,416,000 quarters, of which 1,197,720 were in the hands of speculators and agents. A significant point in the matter is that about ⅔ of the aggregate was old wheat of the crop of 1888, from which crop, too, a large proportion of the exports so far this season have been drawn.

New York reports 11,000 bu wheat and 69,000 bu corn taken for export, and New Orleans the shipment of 280,000 bu corn for various European ports.

Farmers are reported to be already plowing in Western Nebraska. Here is a case in which the old saying is not true that "Twas ever thus" at this time in the year.

It is said that in Kansas as much corn is lying at the railroad stations as can be carried away in the next three months. In such case lower freight rates would not necessarily be of much benefit to the farmers.

The export of wheat from Russia from Aug. 1 to Jan. 19 were 40,788,800 bu, against 54,006,160 for the same time one year previously.

Baker chartered a vessel to take 58,000 bu wheat to Buffalo.

The secret of the weakness in wheat was said to be the selling by Baldwin of a big lot of grain for a firm in Buffalo which was identified with the Fairbank wheat deal "and has not got over it yet."

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was quiet and nominally unchanged. There was a moderate local demand and it was said that shippers took nothing.

Wheat was fairly active and turned weak, with a promiscuous selling by the many small operators who had previously taken on a little each in anticipation of a crop scare. It also looked as if one or two large lines were being let go for the same reason that the scare did not take active shape, and in fact some telegrams from the southern part of the winter wheat belt said the growth of the plant has not proceeded quite so far as has been reported previously. Liverpool was quoted ¼d higher, but this only furnished a better opportunity to sell, and the Bradstreet' figures were commented on as not affording much consolation to the bulls. Bennett, Baker, Lindblom, and Hutchinson were prominent as buyers early, with selling by Partridge, Cottrel, Baldwin, and Mitchell. Later in the day Schwartz led in the selling, and Milmine was the principal buyer. May opened unchanged at 79¾c, and was afterwards quoted at 79¾@ bid, but declined to 79¼c, and closed at the inside bid, with March at 24½c discount. June at nearly ¼c premium, and July at 77c. Regular No. 2 in store was nominal at 74@75¾c; free on board lots of No. 2 were sold at 68@70c. No. 3 spring at 67@74c, and No. 4 do at 52@64c. Total cash sales, 46 cars.

Corn was irregular. The better grades by sample were in good demand in proportion to the supply, and advanced ½c, while No. 4 was sufficiently plentiful to force a decline of ¼@½c. In the pit the prevalent feature was weakness, especially for the nearer deliveries, which were sold freely by Hutchinson and one or two receivers, and it finished the low spirits seen on the crop. The longer futures were less heavy, being steadied by Boyden's buying for July. That month sold off ¼c to 31¾c, and May ¼c to 31¾c, both closing at the inside, with March at 31¼c bid, and June nominal at 31¾c. No. 2 and No. 3 yellow in store sold at 33¾@29c for fresh receipts, and No. 3 do was nominal at 26c. Sample sales were at 29½@29¾c for No. 4 mixed and 27½@29c for No. 4 and No. 3 yellow.

In the oats market a large business was done, chiefly in May, which was irregularly ½@¾c lower. The opening was about steady at 22½c to 22¾@22¾c together, but weakness soon ensued, induced largely by the free selling of Bryant, who disposed of perhaps 750,000 bu, the month declining to 22¼c, Fowler-Sterling also placing about a quarter million. A more serious decline was checked by the heavy purchases of Hutchinson, other liberal buyers being Eggleston, Connselman, and Rea. The last named sold No. 2 white for May at 23½c, while the regular market for the delivery named closed at 22¾c after selling at the split above. June opened steady at 22¼c, but declined ¼c, closing at 21¾c. February sold at 22¾c, and cash lots sold fairly well by sample. Free on board sales were at 23@23½c for No. 3 white, 21¾c for No. 3 white, 22¼c for No. 2, and 23@23½c for No. 2 white and barley oats.

Rye was dull and weak, with no regular demand for Chinese. There was a small quantity of No. 2 sold at 46½c, or ¼c below previous quotations, while for February 46c was at one time bid. The cash offerings were small and not subject to any material decline, with 45c paid for No. 2 to go to store and 45¾@44½c for samples. A car of No. 3 free on board went at 36c. Total cash sales about 5,000 bu. Barley was in fully recent outside quotations were obtainable for desirable offerings, with only a small supply of really choice for the best here. Good to prime barley was wanted and fine Northern was scarce, with samples shown to arrive in little favor. Free on board sales were at 58@64c for poor to choice No. 4 and 70@75c for No. 2.

Total transactions, 177 cars.

Provisions were easy, ranging from 5@ to 5 per cent, last loan at 4, closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6@8. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 483½ for 60-day bills and 487¼ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 211,222 shares, including: Atchison, 4,732; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 15,800; Louisville & Nashville, 14,050; Missouri Pacific, 3,800; Reading, 51,120; Richmond & West Point, 3,045; St. Paul, 3,300.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Feb. 6.	Closing. Feb. 5
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	3,650	27¾	26¾	26¾	27¾
Atchison	5,470	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¾
Amn. Cable Co	120	96¼	96	96¼	96
C., B. & Q.	1,300	107¾	107¼	108	107¾
Canada-Southern	100	54¾	54¾	54½	54¾
Central Pacific	250	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Ches. & Ohio	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do 1st pfd	3	64	64	64	
Do 2d pfd	200	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Con. Gas	1,000	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
Col. Coal & I	5,800	29	28¾	28¾	29
Col. & Hock. Coal	110	19	19	19	19
C. & E. Illinois	100	97	97	97	97
Chic. Gas Trust	4,320	61¾	60¾	61¼	61¾
C., C., I. & St. L.	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
D., L. & W.	15,500	139¾	138¾	139¼	139¾
Del. & Hud.	100	131	131	131	131
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	200	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
D., T. & Ft. W.	415	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Erie	710	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¾
Do 1st pfd	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Do seconds	1,010	52¾	52¼	52¼	52¾
E. T. & G. Ga., 1st pfd.	200	71¾	71	71¾	71¾
Do 2d pfd	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Hocking Valley	1,000	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
Illinois Central	115	119	119	119	119¾
Jersey Central	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
L. S. & T.	1,100	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¾
Lake Shore	1,300	109¾	109	109	109¾
Louis. & Nash.	14,000	69¾	68¾	69¼	69¾
L. & N. W. pfd.	1,800	97¾	97¼	97¼	97¾
Lead Trust	53,720	29¾	28¾	29¼	29¾
Mo. Pacific	3,700	78¾	78¼	78¼	78¾
Michigan Central	300	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Manhattan	925	105	103	103	104
Northwestern	1,250	113¾	112¾	113¼	113
New England	4,000	40¾	40¼	40¼	40¾
Nor. Pacific pfd.	1,060	75	74¾	74¾	74¾
N. Y. Central	132	107	106¾	107	107
N. Y. Susq.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
O. Trans.	1,710	37¾	36¾	37¼	37¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	900	100	100	100	
Ont. & W.	1,000	19	19	19	19
Omaha com.	100	35	35	35	35
Reading	51,120	41¾	40¾	41¾	40¾
Rich. Trans.	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do pfd	900	79	79	79	79
Rock Island	12,057	83	82¾	82¾	83
Southern Pacific	3,100	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¾
St. Paul	4,850	80¾	80¼	80¼	80¾
St. P. & D.	300	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
St. L. & S. F.	1,200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Sugar Trust	18,275	93	92¼	92¾	93
Texas Pacific	425	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾
Tenn. Coal	1,100	47¾	47¼	47¼	47¾
Union Pacific	2,600	57¾	56¾	57¼	57¾
U. A. A. & N. M.	700	20	20	20	20
U. S. Exp. & Pfd.	200	60	60	60	60
Wabash	1,900	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¾
Do pfd	900	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
Western Union	1,450	84¾	84¼	84¼	84¾
Wis. Central	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Whisky Trust	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	155	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	86

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	123¾	U. S. 6s, reg.	103¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	123¾	U. S. 6s, coup.	104¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

P. M. TO 2 P. M.

$600 Tenn sett 3s	74@74¼	$5000 K&T con 5s	113¾
10000 Am Dist 5s	99	31000 M K & T con rights	34¾
4000 Bkln El'v 1s	91¾	5000 Mo P 1st 6s	103
12000 C S 1st gtd	100½	5000 N C 1st 6s	120
3000 C N O & T P m 6s	118¾	5000 N C Ass'd 3d	115
1000 C P's gld 6s of '97	113	2000 N Y C 1st 6s	107¾
1000 C P's gld 6s of '98	113	5000 N Y Ill 1st reg	104
8000 C & Ohio con 5s	101¾	4000 N Y & N Eng 1st 6s	111¾
4000 C & O—Den Div 4s	89¾	4000 N Y S & W 1st r'fdg 5s	104¾
2000 C B & Q—Nebr 4s	100	1000 N P Div 1st 6s	104¾
5000 C B & Q—S W Br 6s	107¾	7000 N P & M 1st 6s	104¾
1000 C P & St L 8s	95	2000 Oreimp 1st 6s	107
25000 C R I & P Ss cp	114¾	1000 O S L 1st 6s	107¾
5000 Con Tob 1st 6s	104¾	1000 Ont & W 1st 6s	105¾
5000 C St P M & O con 6s	131	1000 P & R 1st pfd	89¾
1000 C O & I g 5s	117¾	1000 P & R 2d pfd	80¾
1000 C & E I 1st 6s	103	5000 P & R 2d pfd c'f's	80¾
2000 C H V & Tol 5s	78	10000 P R A C 1st g 5s	101¾
5000 D & Ga 2d D 6s	109	5000 R & G 1st 6s	101
5000 D & M 1st 6s	110	5000 S & W 2d Inc 6s	90
2000 D & M 1st—Dak D 6s	106	6000 St L & T 1st g 5s	102¾
5000 K L & S 6s	103¾	6000 St L A & T 2d Inc 7s	103¾
2000 E T con g 5s	105	5000 St L & I M 1st	104¾
1000 E T & G 1st 5s	93	5000 St L & S F 2d 6s	103¾
1000 Ft W & D 1st 6s	103¾	5000 St P & D 1st 5s	104¾
25000 Ill Cen 4s	101¼	5000 St P M & M 1st—Mon 6s	104¾
1000 Int & G N 1st	110½	5000 St P & S C 1st	102
500 Long Dock 6s	115	12000 St P M & M 1s—Mon	104¾
1000 Long Dock con	109¾	5000 Sher Sh & So 1st	107¾
2000 Jeff R R 1st	103¾	2000 St P & S C 1st	102
5000 L E & W 1st 6s	110	5000 Sh V & G n 1st	103¾
5000 L S & M S con 6s	119¾	5000 Sh V & G n 1st inc	47¾
1000 L & N—N O & M 1st	111¾	2000 Un E 1st	105
12000 L & N 1st & 2d 6s	111¾	2000 Utah So g 6s	114¾
1000 L & M S 1st 6s	116¾	5000 Wab R R 1st	92¾
1000 L & A 1st 1st	97@98	5000 Wab R R 2d	82¾
5000 L Sou 1st	104@104½	5000 W S tr ctf s	103¾
5000 L & N Tr ctf s	103¾	5000 W N Y & P 1st	103¾
5000 W & L E 1st	25¾	5000 W & L E 1st inc	94¾
5000 M & T gn 6s	73¾	5000 A T & S F 1st 6s	113¾
5000 M & T 1st 6s	84	5000 A T & S F 1st fd 6s	103¾
5000 M & T con 6s	73¾	5000 Shen Val 1st 6s	101
1000 K Palst con	113¾	7000 Shen V g m tr	53¾
1000 Mex C of D 1st 6s	70	5000 Tex Pac 1st 6s	90¾@90¾
5000 L N O & T 1st 6s	93	5000 T Pac 2d Inc	40¾
5000 Mex C 1st 6s	70¾	5000 T & O C 1st 6s	108
5000 M S P & C As F 1s	107¾@108	5000 T P & W 1st	70¾
5000 M S P & S S M con 4s	107¾	5000 U Pac 1st—6s	113¾
5000 M & T Land grt	84	5000 U Pac 1st—6s	113¾
2000 M K & T gn 2d 6s	34	1000 U Pac 1st—7s	118¾
125000 M K & T 2d rights	2¾@2¾	5000 W S gld 6s reg	103¾@104¾
5000 M K & T gn con	33¾	5000 W N Y & P 1st	90
5000 N J Junc 1st	103¾	5000 W N Y & P 2d	22¾
4000 N Y C deb	111¾	5000 W & L E 1st	94¾
5000 N Y C & H R 7s	140	12000 Wab R R 2d	81¾@82¾
1000 N & W—C V & D 1st	109¾	1000 W & C Co 1st	103¾
1000 N Y L E & W 2d con	120¾		
1000 N Y & N J 6s	115¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10 West Nat Bk	91	10000 N P 1st reg	114¾
5000 B C R & N Co 1st 5s	90	5000 N P 1st ctf	114¾
5000 C N I & W 1st 6s	113¾	8000 O & W 2d rec'g ctf s	34¾@35
10000 C P a s of '97	113¾		
10000 C P a s of '98	113¾	6000 O & S L 1st	75¾
4000 C & O 2d consol	100¾	5000 Pot Mid	93½
4000 C H & D—2d	107¾	5000 R I—R D	107¾
2000 C H & Pa cp	109¾	1000 R & D Equip	80
4000 D & G 4s	97	5000 St L & J 1st	103¾
5000 D M 1st	110	5000 St L & S F 2d Inc	73¾
2000 F W & D 1st	105	5000 Shen Val gm tr	53
5000 I & N con 6s	110	7000 T Pac 1st	90¾
2000 I & G N 1st	105	5000 T & O C 1st	108
2000 I D & S 1st tr	101¾	5000 U Pac 1st—6s	113¾
1000 Ft W & D 1st	104@104½	5000 W & L E 1st	94¾
5000 Ill Cen 4s	101¼	5000 W N Y & P 1st	90
1000 Int & G N 1st	110½	5000 W & C Co 1st	103¾
500 Long Dock 6s	115	12000 St P M & M 1s—Mon	104¾
1000 Long Dock con	109¾		
2000 Jeff R R 1st	103¾	5000 St P & S C 1st	102
5000 L E & W 1st 6s	110	5000 Sh V & G n 1st	103¾
5000 L S & M S con 6s	119¾	5000 Sh V & G n 1st inc	47¾
1000 L & N—N O & M 1st	111¾	2000 Un E 1st	105
12000 L & N 1st & 2d 6s	111¾	2000 Utah So g 6s	114¾
1000 L & M S 1st 6s	116¾	5000 Wab R R 1st	92¾
1000 L & A 1st 1st	97@98	5000 Wab R R 2d	82¾
5000 L Sou 1st	104@104½	5000 W S tr ctf s	103¾
5000 L & N Tr ctf s	103¾	5000 W N Y & P 1st	90
5000 W & L E 1st	25¾	5000 W & L E 1st inc	94¾
5000 M & T gn 6s	73¾	5000 A T & S F 1st 6s	113¾
5000 M & T 1st 6s	84	5000 A T & S F 1st fd 6s	103¾
5000 M & T con 6s	73¾	5000 Shen Val 1st 6s	101
1000 K Palst con	113¾	7000 Shen V g m tr	53¾
1000 Mex C of D 1st 6s	70	5000 Tex Pac 1st 6s	90¾@90¾
5000 L N O & T 1st 6s	93	5000 T Pac 2d Inc	40¾
5000 Mex C 1st 6s	70¾	5000 T & O C 1st 6s	108
5000 M S P & C As F 1s	107¾@108	5000 T P & W 1st	70¾
5000 M S P & S S M con 4s	107¾	5000 U Pac 1st—6s	113¾
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1000 N & W—C V & D 1st	109¾	1000 W & C Co 1st	103¾
1000 N Y L E & W 2d con	120¾		
1000 N Y & N J 6s	115¾		

A CHOICE CORNER

Within two blocks of the new Wisconsin Central Depot, 50x100. Very reasonable for a short time. This property is bound to improve, and will pay to investigate.

H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 Washington-st.

TOWN OF LAKE.

40 ACRES

Ashland-av. and 83d-st.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS, 201 Tacoma Building.

DEPOSITS

Received one to three years' time: SECURED CERTIFICATES issued in amounts from $100 up. PERFECT SECURITY OFFERED and PROMPT PAYMENT ASSURED. Time certificates bear interest at the rate of

10 Per Cent Per Annum,

Payable semi-annually. References furnished in all the Eastern States. Parties desiring to deposit may obtain more particular information of the

Mortgage Bank and Investment Co., Fargo, North Dakota.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

A large corner in the business center of the city. Price (at $11.00 per square foot), $200,000. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE.

A first-class Hardware, Stove, and Lumbermen's Supply Store in Northern Wisconsin. Inquire of A. M. GRAVES, with Ashbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., today from 8 to 3 o'clock.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY AT LOWEST RATES.

MEAD & COE, - 149 La Salle-st.

$250,000

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E. L. LOBDELL & CO., 69 & 661 "Rookery."

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CHICAGO, January 10th, 1890.

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The Stock Transfer Books will be closed with the close of business January 18th, 1890, and reopened at the opening of business February 17th, 1890.

RICHARD C. HANNAH, Secretary.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
May	$ 79¾	79¾@79¼	79¼
July	77¾	77 @ 77¼	77
CORN.			
May	$ 31¾	31¾@31¾	$ 31¾
July	32¼	31¾@32	31¾
OATS.			
May	$ 22½	22½@22¾	$ 22¾
June	22¼	21¾@22	21¾
MESS PORK.			
March	$ 9.90	$ ....@....	$ 9.80
May	10.17½	10.05@10.10	10.02½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
March	$ 5.90	$ 5.85 @ 5.87½	$ 5.85
May	5.97½	5.97½@6.02½	5.97½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 4.80	$ 4.75 @	$ 4.75
May	5.10	5.02 @ 5.05	5.02½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	May.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.01¾	$ 1.01¾	$ 90¾
No. 3 corn	34¾	35¾	.....
No. 2 oats	30¾	30¾	.....
Mess pork	11.22½	11.47½	.....
Lard	6.32½	6.32½	.....

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—An unchanged front was presented in this market, with fine to fancy makes salable at fully steady prices, whether creamery or dairy, while all else was about as dull as at any time recently. Quotations: Choice Western creamery, 26@28c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 29@30c; fair to good, 24@26c; good to fine dairies, 18@22c; rolls, 8@10c; packing stock, 8@9c.

CHEESE—Though quiet there was a moderately large sale on home account, especially of fine full creams, while export buyers wanted only goods which could be secured at low figures. General steadiness was observed. Quotations: Full cream autumn-made cheddars, 9½c per lb; do twins, 9¼@9¾c; Young Americas, 10@10½c; 1-lb skims, 7½@8½c; low grades, 4@7c; Swiss New, 11@12c; brick, full cream, 9½@10c.

EGGS—The market was steadier, with fresh laid held at 23c per doz in a jobbing way.

GAME—Little interest is shown in this market, with a fair inquiry present for ducks, while rabbits were shown no particular favor. Quotations: Mallard ducks, $2.75@4.50 per doz; teal, $2.10@2.50; small do, $1.50@1.75; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 7½@8c per lb; bear saddles, 15@18c; rabbits, 75@90c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—While the receipts of oranges were fairly large the demand was also brisk, and sales readily effected at fully steady prices. Other fruits showed no essential change. Quotations: Apples—Choice to choice Northern spy, Baldwin, and greenings, $2.75@3.25 per bri in car-lots; common varieties, $2.00@2.50; fine to fancy eating apples, ex-store, $3.50@4.00; cherry cranberries, $8.00@9.00 per bri; bugles, $10.00@11.00; Florida oranges, $3.50@4.50 per box; Valencias, $3.00@3.25; Messina lemons, $3.50@3.75.

BEANS—Generally easiness was the rule, with the liberal offerings of common and poor bay meeting slow sale. Transactions were: On track, 2½ cars upland prairie at $1.60@1.75. Receipts, 500 tons; shipments, 90 tons.

HIDES—The shipments constantly exceed the receipts, and the liberal take-off at the Yards is shocking. Yards, prices ruling much as recently and averaging slightly higher than a fortnight ago. Quotations are: Green salted, 6@6½c for 2 do, 6½@7c; steers, 7@7½c; N. 8. 1 calf, 6½@6½c; No. 2 do, 5½c; deacons, 25c each; dry hints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 8@9c.

POTATOES—The market continued firm, with really attractive stock in rather light supply. The local demand was good. Quotations: Choice to fancy Burbanks, 41@45c per bu on track; Early Ohios, 40@42c; rose, 37@40c; Minnesota and low stock, 35@38c discount from the above; mixed lots, 30@35c.

POULTRY—Either live or dressed fowls were ready sale at stronger prices. The supply was not great enough to meet the wants of the trade, especially for choice turkeys and chickens, which are always in active demand. Quotations: Dressed poultry—Good to choice chickens, 8½@9c per lb; good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 10@11c; choice to fancy do, 12@13c; live fowls available at 10@c discount.

VEGETABLES—New cabbages from the South are in for request at $2.50@3.75 for choice crates, with old to firmly hold at the subjoined quotations, other vegetables showing no marked change: Beets, 75@$1.00 per bbl; carrots, 50@75c per bbl; celery, 75@90c per doz; onions, $2.25@3.75 per bri; turnips, 75@$1.00 per bri; rutabagas, 25@35c per bu; cucumbers, $1.75@2.00 per doz; lettuce, $1.50@2.75 per bri; radishes, 20@30c per doz; spinach, 35@75c per box.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.09.

LIVE STOCK MAR